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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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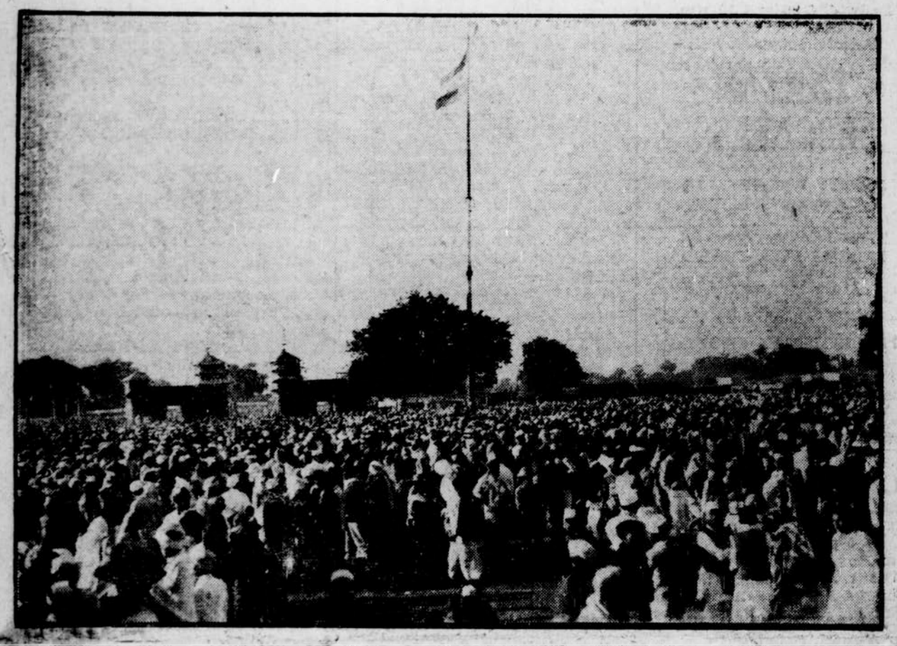
VOL. XXIV NO. 308 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Jawahar As First President OF INDIAN REPUBLIC!



A view of the surging mass of humanity at the Flag Salutation at Faizpur on Sunday.

Moving Scenes At Close Of Session

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S STIRRING APPEAL

"I May Die In Sorrow, Yet Hope To Live To See India Free"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)
(By Telephone)
TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 28.

Scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm marked the termination of the proceedings of the fiftieth Session of the Indian National Congress, which concluded to-day at 11 p.m. at Tilaknagar.

A mammoth crowd of about a lakh, mostly consisting of peasants, sat at a stretch for nearly seven hours, despite shivering cold and eagerly listened to the speeches of veteran Congress leaders.

The proceedings were lively throughout, and the session set up a new record by disposing of fourteen resolutions at one night sitting.

Pandit Jawaharlal's winning manners and good humour helped a lot in quick dispatch of business. He was visibly moved by the national enthusiasm writ large on the face of the vast concourse of humanity and in his peroration, marked by sallies of wit and humour, he gave a friendly retort to his critics in this wise:—

"I have been dubbed, a spoilt child of the Congress? Why should I not be a spoilt child, when so much love and affection is showered upon me from all quarters?"

Babu Rajendra Prasad paid glowing tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal in moving a vote of thanks at the close of the Session. He hoped that the youngest President of the Congress to-day would be the first President of the Indian Republic.

The unique feature of the closing session was the historic speech of Pandit Malaviya, which carried the Leftists opponents off their feet. The performance recalled the old days, when huge audiences used to hang on the words of Panditji, spell-bound by his oratory.

Malaviyaji Thunders

Despite old age and infirmity Panditji thundered, "I am convinced, as long as we are controlled by British Parliament, we cannot have Dominion Status or any other status". This utterance drove as it were the last nail in the coffin of the Indian Act Constitution.

The audience was visibly moved, when Panditji concluded in slow and measured tones: "It is fifty years since I have been in Congress. I may not live long and I may die with sorrow that India is not free; but yet I also hope that I will live to see India free".

The other star speakers, who participated at the closing session were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Mr. Satyamurti.

Achut Ranjit (left) who became the hero at the Flag Salutation when he at great risk to his life climbed up the high flagstaff and fixed the flag on it and was rewarded for his patriotic courage, photographed with the Congress President.

Congress Resolves

Not To Participate In King's Coronation

All-India To Observe Hartal On Day Of Inauguration Of New Constitution

FAIZPUR: December 28.

The fiftieth session of the Indian National Congress which opened here yesterday concluded shortly before 11 p.m. Amidst enthusiastic scenes, after having passed 21 resolutions, 14 of which were passed to-day. The Congress also decided to hold the next session in Gujarat.

The main resolution of the day was that rejecting the new constitution and demanding the convening of a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution for India. The President literally raced against time, and only with great difficulty managed to conclude the session. The resolutions passed to-day included, among others, the following subjects: (1) Detenus. (2) Indians overseas. (3) Colliery disasters. (4) B. N. R. Strike. (5) Mass contact. (6) Authorising the A.I.C.C. to decide the time of the next session of the Congress. (7) Suppression of Civil Liberties. (8) Rejection of the new constitution. (9) Formation of a national convention. (10) The Agrarian Problem. (11) Election appeals. (12) Non-participation in the Coronation celebrations. (13) Observing 'Hartal' on 1st April and (14) Deciding to hold the next Congress session in Gujerat.—A. P. Special.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 28.

When the Congress session resumed sitting to-day at 4 p.m. the vast amphitheatre had not been filled by visitors who were presumably under the impression that the session would be continuing for another day and they could attend at leisure.

President Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by leaders arrived precisely at 4 p.m., and after brief consultations regarding speakers on each resolution and the order in which resolutions were to be moved, he went up the rostrum and was loudly cheered.

"It is our desire to close the session to-day, and therefore I want the house to help me in the matter. I hope you will not make long and unnecessary speeches" said the President.

SYMPATHY WITH DETENUS

Thereafter the President announced that he would himself move non-controversial resolutions.

Just he moved the resolution on detenus.

The resolution 'inter alia' demand the immediate release of detenus and removal of all bans and restraints on Congress workers, sent greetings to the suffering detenus, expressed alarm at the recent suicides among them condemned the conditions under which they were kept, demanded an equiry into the cause of such suicides, sent condolences to their bereaved families and condemned the revival of the Andamans as a penal jail, which had been already condemned by the Government enquiry committee.

The resolution was passed.

The resolution regarding Indians Overseas and the resolution expressing sympathy with the victims of colliery disasters were next moved from the chair and passed unanimously.

The President then moved from the chair two resolutions, one expressing sympathy with the B. N. Railway strike, and the other dealing with mass contact.

Both were passed unanimously.

DATE OF CONGRESS SESSION.

The next resolution to be put from the chair was the resolution passed by the Subjects Committee this morning, authorising the All-India Congress Committee to decide the time of holding the annual session of the Congress in a month other than December if the A. I. C. C. thought it necessary

DECEMBER ADVOCATES.

Mr. Subramania Iyer (Tamilnadu) said that by the resolution being put from the chair, the delegates were put in an embarrassing position. The Congress constitution contained a provision that the annual session should be held in December. His objection was that precedent should not be set of the Working Committee changing the bye-laws, as it pleased. Only the plenary session of the Congress should have the right to make any change.

The President intervened and

(Continued on page 8)

Faizpur Proved Our Strength: Let Country Show Its Faith

CALL TO ELECTORATE TO VOTE FOR CONGRESS

(CONGRESS CAMP).

Faizpur, December 28.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel moved the resolution appealing to the electorate to vote for the Congress candidates at the open session of the Congress to-day. He said that as a result of the Congress campaign more people have been enfranchised in India now than at any time since the British rule was established. He declared that only those who loved slavery would vote for others than Congressmen. The decision whether you shall be free or in bondage is for you to take. The Congress had to fight wealthy people who were helped by officials. Not that the Congress was afraid of the money that these non-Congressmen had. What we should be afraid of is our own weaknesses. The Faizpur Congress has shown how much common people love the Congress. Civil Disobedience brought out the best from the people. He asked those who had not been selected as Congress candidates to the legislatures not to be dissatisfied for there was bigger work outside the Councils. He had toured from the Frontier to Cape Comorin and selected candidates and except in case of five or six seats no dissatisfaction had been expressed. If we are for independence we can only vote for the Congress. There is neither fear nor shame in it. If Congressmen failed in the elections the Government would tell the world that our claim for independence is sham. If the three crores of voters are reached by the Congress, there can be nothing more conducive to mass contact. He appealed to those who had votes to give it too to the Congress. Maharashtra had proved its strength by making a success of the Faizpur session. Let the country prove its strength by voting for the Congress.

CONCENTRATE ON WRECKING.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande seconding the resolution said that it was for those who opposed the Congress to prove how to help India by working the Constitution. The Congress should create the atmosphere on April 1 for wrecking the Act. What all should concentrate upon was to wreck the Constitution which perpetuated slavery. The Congress was the organisation which, from Dadhabhoy Naoroji to Pandit Jawaharlal, had been built up by sacrifices. It should be unnecessary for the Congress to ask for the votes of the electors. As regards the charge of irreligion against the Congress could they show better Hindus than Pandit Malaviya. Even when the Congress Government came, it would not interfere with religion. The Congress had only one enemy, and that was the man who helped to keep India under foreign domination.—A. P.

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE)

CONGRESS M.L.A.'S & ASSEMBLY SESSION

Bhulabhai Talks With Colleagues

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 28.

In view of the fact that a number of Congress members of the Indian Legislative Assembly will be either standing as candidates for provincial elections or working for Congress candidates in their respective provinces, and thus will be unable to attend the budget session of the Legislative Assembly till the provincial elections are over Mr. Bulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in Assembly is consulting his colleagues as to whether the Congress Party should attend the session or not till the elections are over. Bulabhai told the "Associated Press" that the idea was that the Congress Party did not want to create a false impression that it had lost all motions which would be the case, if substantial number of Congress members were detained in their provinces, owing to coming elections.

The Congress Party would not mind losing its motion, if a full quota of its members were in the Assembly but their losing votes by the absence of party members would create wrong impression.—A.P. Congress Special Service.

TRANSPORT OF *CONTRABAND* WAR MATERIAL

Basque Govt. Charge-sheet Against "Palos"

BAYONE, Dec. 28.

A representative of the Basque Government in a formal statement said that the German steamer "Palos" which was captured by Government warships on December 24, contained contraband war material. He added that the German Captain, when hailed, refused to disclose the nature of the cargo, and destroyed compromising documents before the "Palos" arrived at Bilbao.—Reuter.

HARTAL AND NON-PARTICIPATION

Resolutions Moved From Chair

TILAKNAGAR: Dec. 28.

The resolution on non-participation in the King's Coronation in India and another enjoining on people of India to observe 'Hartal' on April 1st next when the new Constitution is to be inaugurated, were both from the chair and carried amidst scenes of considerable jubilation.—United Press Special.

CONGRESS CABINET FORECAST

(From Our Special Correspondent)
(Congress Camp),

FAIZPUR, Dec. 28.

I understand that the personnel of the new Congress Working Committee is not likely to undergo any change. The only possible change might be the inclusion of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan in the place of Mr. Achut Patwardhan.

NOTICE TO READERS

Friday, being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday.

CONGRESS MESSAGE TO EGYPTIANS

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 28.

Among the distinguished foreign visitors to the Faizpur Congress session are Assad Abdel Mautagally, a distinguished leader of Cairo (Egypt) and Mr. Mayze, Professor of Harward University (Washington).

Assad Mautagally has come to India to study the rural movement in India and Mayze has come to attend the Y. M. C. A. Congress at Bangalore.

Both interviewed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and exchanged views on the problems common to both countries.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has conveyed through Mautagally the greetings of the Congress to the people of Egypt in the course of which he says: "I send my greetings to the people of Egypt Struggle for freedom in which we are engaged is part of the larger struggle which progressive forces of the world are carrying on. We stand shoulder to shoulder with these forces wherever they may be, in Egypt or elsewhere.—United Special Service.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No ..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted for marriage an educated non-Jain Gujarati Bania (of any subcaste, age below 27) having decent property or income, for a Bania girl of a respectable family in Gujarat, age 18, studied upto Matric. One desiring happy match or friend, write, with particulars to Box No. 7516, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A girl as life companion aged 16, healthy, English Educated fair complexion, no caste restriction for a handsome Rajput Landholder of 24 years in a Rajputana State, whose annual income is rupees 15,000. Apply Box No. 7467 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An Architectural Draftsman able to draw 1/8" and 1/2" working building drawings, with elevations, section, etc., independently. Preference will be given to one who has worked in an Architect's office. Salary Rs. 60 p.m. Apply to the Office Asstt., Calico Mills, with copies of testimonials, on or before the 5th proximo. (4584)

Wanted—Expert for enamelling domestic hollowwares with practical knowledge and experience who is able to take sole charge of a factory in Bombay. Remuneration according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7506, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Assistant Building Inspector for the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality on Rs. 50—5—70 per month. An experienced man holding a degree or diploma in Engineering should apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to the President, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, Ghatkopar. (4578)

Wanted:—Immediately Engineers capable of estimating quantities of Reinforced Concrete and building work. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7497, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Assistant Secretary for the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality on Rs. 50—5/2—75 per month. A Graduate with experience of Municipal work and having the Local Self Government Institute diploma and knowing Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials to the President, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality Ghatkopar. (4579)

Wanted— Experienced Managers and Operators for a Talkie Cinema and B.Com. Accountants and Typists (preferably Digamber Jains). Apply with testimonials and minimum salary acceptable to:—Box No. 7486, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—In new premises 510, Arthur Road near Tardeo, Tram Terminus, single, double airy rooms, shops, with latest accommodation for high class Hindus only. Apply on premises. (7515)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

St. Joseph's Academy, Dehra Dun. Conducted by the Brothers of St. Patrick (Ireland). (Managing Committee:—St. George's College, (Mussoorie.)—Will have accommodation for a limited number of Boarders from 1st February 1937. Candidates for admission must be under 15 years of age. The younger boys will be under the care of an experienced Matron. A qualified Medical Officer will attend. The school buildings are new and designed on the most modern lines. The grounds and playing fields are spacious and the situation is the most favourable in Dehra Dun, open and elevated. Full particulars are contained in the prospectus which may be had from Rev. Brother Principal, St. Joseph's Academy, Raipur Road, Dehra Dun. (4565).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7475)

Students, who passed the Matriculation Examination, should utilise their time by passing Senior Cambridge Examination (July). Failed candidates also eligible. Oral or postal tuition. Prospectus from S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Principal, Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (7490).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loan arranged on property mortgage, hundi, motor, furniture, jewellery, gold, silver, policy and on personal security to Government in Bombay city only. Apply —or 'phone: 42669, Money Arranging Co., Girgaon, Bombay. (7504).

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Matter.—Wanted Experienced Agents to open depots in all Commercial Centres for sale of best Teas on pay varying from 100 to Rs. 250 plus Depot rent. Only influential hands capable of doing good business need apply:—Anglo-Burma Tea Co., Post Box 6, Madras. (7498).

Wanted—Booksellers. Stationers, Newspaper Agents, Shopkeepers and Spare time Canvassers all over India to sell large 20" x 15" Poultry Propaganda Wall Calendars for 1937 (with 12 Numbers on each) retail at four Annas each (postage two annas extra) Handsome Discounts offered on quantities over 25 Copies Delivered Free by Rail in India at Wholesale Trade Rates. Send a Stamp for Free Specimen Sheet with further particulars and Trade Terms. A complete Calendar for 1937 (with 12 Numbers) will be sent Post Free on receipt of six Annas. Apply immediately: The Asian Poultry Institute, 11 West, Connaught Road, Poona.

73 AGENTS WANTED

Pure Nilgiri Tea! Agents Wanted: Salary Rs. 50. Apply immediately with 2 annas stamps. Asoka Tea Co., Palni, S. India. (7448)

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Second Hand Machinery Wanted: Small Steam Cottage, Calendering Machine with five or three rollers; Drying Cylinders with three or five copper rollers. Details to D. Chandramouli & Bros., Chirala, Guntur District. (7510)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Soya Beans sold Wholesale and Retail. B. M. Palekar, 168, Girgaum Road, Bombay. (7501).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE SIALKOT-NAROWAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Sialkot-Narowal Railway Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January, 1937, at 4-15 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Director's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th September 1936.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., who retires by rotation, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the election of Mr. R. C. Lowndes as a Director.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 28th December, 1936 to MONDAY, the 11th January, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1936.
4581.

TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED either for the sale of or the lease of a Mechanically equipped Film Studio complete with Sound Trucks, Cameras, Moviellas, etc. Tenders or offers should be submitted to the undersigned at 10, Abbott Road, Lahore, on or before 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of February, 1937. Inspection of machinery can be arranged and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.
The Punjab Film Company, Ltd.,
(In Liquidation),
10, Abbott Road, Lahore.
(4580.)

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.
Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21327.

Public Notices.

THE MANDRA-BHON RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Mandra-Bhon Railway Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January 1937, at 4-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Director's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th September 1936.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. C.I.E., M.B.E., and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the election of Mr. R. C. Lowndes as a Director.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 28th December, 1936 to MONDAY, the 11th January, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1936.
4582.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th January 1937 at 5 p.m. S.T. to consider and pass the following Resolutions:—

(1) That the draft of agreement between the Company and Messrs. Morarka & Co., appointing the latter Managing Agents of the Company, laid before the Meeting, be and is hereby approved and sanctioned.

(2) That the Directors do cause the Agreement to be executed in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

Draft of the Agreement above referred to may be inspected at the registered office of the Company during office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. J. DIVEKAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1936.
4585.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED.

A MUNICIPAL ENGINEER for Water Works to be incharge of the Municipal Plant Badami Bagh, Water Reservoir Langemandi, tubewells maintained in the various localities in Municipal Area, pumping stations maintained similariy for the flow of waste water, Fire Brigade and electric street-lighting. The applicants should possess qualifications needed for employment in the Provincial Service of Engineers notified by the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) in Notification No. 1284-E dated 24-6-1930. In addition they should possess at least ten years practical experience and should have received special qualifying training in Hydraulics. The selected candidate will be posted on a probation of one year in the grade of 700—25—900 plus Rs. 37/8/- Motor Car allowance and house free. To a really good man advance increments could also be given on his first appointment.

Applications should be submitted to the undersigned before the 15th January, 1937.

I. E. JONES, Esq., I.C.S.,
Administrator, Lahore Municipality.
Municipal Office, Lahore.
Dated, 26-12-1936.
(4563)

The Best Entertainment in the City
JANMA BHOOMI
NOW RUNNING IN 8TH WEEK
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI
Daily, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 3rd January, 1937 at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Pilloo Manor, Apollo Reclamation, Walton Road, and opp. Cusrow Baug, valuable, Modern and Jacobean household furniture, such as dining table, sideboard, chairs, Drawing room suites, show cases, almyrahs, bedsteads, teapoys, cupboard, glass crockery and platedware, G. E. C. Refrigerator, cooking utensils, soil linen baskets, etc.

The property of Mrs. L. C. Cameron.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE EMPIRE
Daily, 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
TARZAN ESCAPES
with
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
THE GREATEST TARZAN PICTURE EVER FILMED
ALSO UNIVERSAL BRITISH NEWSREEL
with
PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE VI
Plans open. 'Phone 20286.

GONORRHOEA
CURED. Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

"VINDICATION OF OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE"

Dr. Saletore On Valuable Contribution Of Kannada Literature

Dr. B. A. Saletore, Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Karnataka Historical Conference, Vijayanagara welcoming the delegates on Friday said:

It is not accident but our national consciousness that has brought us here. The object of this Conference is not merely to bring together scholars interested in the history and culture of the Karnataka and Southern India, but also to commemorate an event the significance of which we are realizing now after years of forgetfulness and awakening. We have assembled in a region which has become celebrated in the history of our country. Our desire is not to eulogize their deeds in vainglorious terms, but to cherish with pride and remember for ever their solid achievement in every sphere of our national life and thought.

HAPPY IDEA

It was indeed a happy idea which occurred to the conveners of the Celebrations when they decided to summon the Conference in a once-celebrated city and under the aegis of a renowned deity.

It is enough to say that with the national reawakening which has swept over the land, a feeling has come over us, especially Kannadigas, making us repent for our traditional apathy and strive for the common welfare of our people exactly as those great souls did whose monumental work we have decided to commomorate here amidst the ruins of their famous City of Victory. We have now come to realize that no national consciousness is possible without an intelligent and full grasp of one's own historical personality.

To the people of the Karnataka there should be really no difficulty in attaining such an historical self-realisation. Their contribution to the literature and fine arts of India has been inestimable: their self-sacrifice and industry to preserve the culture and traditions of our country have been unrivalled, and their repeated struggle to hold aloft the Banner of Freedom, in the face of determined opposition, has been marvellous.

Literature was never the monopoly of any one section of the people in the Karnataka: kings, feudatories, generals, ministers, religious leaders, citizens, women, Hindus, Jainas, Vira Saivas, and in some instances Muhammadan devotees of Hindu gods as well,—all have helped to add to the wealth of our noble thought and the depth of our feelings.

NATIONAL TASK

Nothwithstanding all the work done by the Karnataka Historical Research Society as well as by other bodies, I feel the time has come when every part of the Karnataka ought to realize the growing importance of the national task before it, viz., that of preserving, interpreting, and adding to the rich cultural and historical legacy which our ancestors have left behind them. We should be failing in our duty to them as well as to ourselves, if we shirked the responsibility which a glorious and eventful past has given, and which, because of its vastness, becomes, as days pass by, more and more onerous and obligatory. —United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS
Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS

Killick Nixon and Coy's s.s. City of Barcelona of 2524 reg. tons Capt. W. Hill arrived on 26th inst. from Birkenhead via Suez, with general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 reg. tons Capt. B. F. Hall arrived on 26th inst. from Calcutta with Bengal coal and general cargo.

F. F. Campbell and Coy's s.s. Graciosa of 1029 reg. tons Capt. A. Morkussen arrived on 26th inst. from Frobolingo, via Sabang, Jaffua, Galles and Colombo with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Dalgoma of 3571 reg. tons Capt. P. H. Beeching arrived on 27th inst. from Middlesbrough via Antwerp, London, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan and Aden with horses dogs fowls, and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. New Orleans of 3834 reg. tons Capt. J. Mockrish arrived on 27th inst. from Philadelphia via New York Port Said, Suez, Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's Oil Tanker s.s. British Lady of 3520 reg. tons Capt. V. H. Eldridge arrived on 27th inst. from Abadan with Diesel and F. Oil.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Anyo Maru of 5741 reg. tons Capt. H. Taguchi arrived on 28th inst. from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Sakito, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Lionel Edward's s.s. Japan of 3262 reg. tons Capt. S. Norbohm sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with passengers and in Ballast.

P. and O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Ranchi of 8850 reg. tons Capt. W. Pocock sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's s.s. Jalaratna of 2326 reg. tons Capt. E. W. Courtney sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. New Orleans of 3834 reg. tons Capt. J. Mockerish sailed for calcutta via Colombo and Madras with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's s.s. Jaladuta of 3089 reg. tons Capt. H. M. Williams sailed for Okha in Water Ballast.

LOADING

The following steamers entered for loading on 28-12-36.

S.S. British Lady (A. I. Oil Coy.) for Abadan.

S.S. City of Barcelona (K. N. Co.) for Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi and Port Said.

S.S. Anyo Maru (N. Y. K.) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

EXPORTS

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

S.S. Barenfels for Hamburg:—98 bags hides and skins D. Abraham and Sons; 11800 bags Gr. oil cake Mantri and Co.; 430 bags gum, B. Jaffer and Co.; 1400 bags Gr. oil cake J. L. Khandwalla and Co.; 1981 bags Gr. oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 3150 bags Gr. oil cake K. Prasad and Co., 17 bags H. leaves D. Abraham and Sons.

For York:—75 bags goat skins, D. Abraham and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—4200 bags Gr. oil cake Mantri and Co.; 175 bags Gr. oil cake A. Oomerbhoy.

For Amsterdam:—67 bags gum, B. Jaffer and Co.

For Salonica:—50 bales cotton, S. R. Tulshan and Co..

For Alexandria:—60 drums Castor oil, Swastik Oil Mills.

For Bergos:—75 drums Castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Suez:—55 drums Castor oil, Swastik Oil Mills.

For Antwerp:—200 drums Castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 7000 bundles Gr. oil cake A. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Rotenfels, for Hamburg:—6800 packets myrabollams P. Mathradas and Co.; 1400 bags Gr. oil cake Begheri and Co.; 839 drums P. Sethna and Co.

For Antwerp:—2000 packets myrabollams P. Mathradas and Co.: 17 drums P. Sethna and Co.

For Oslo:—1132 bags Gr. oil cake Swastik Oil Mills.

For Port Said:—73 bags Groundnut seed, K. H. Munshi and Co.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Osaka:—350 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 500 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

For Kobe:—650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1200 bales cotton S. Karamshi and Co.; 200 bales cotton A. Khimji and Co., 219 bales cotton Katak and Co., 3000 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

S.S. Lauterfels for Hamburg:—9000 bags Gr. oil cake Mantri and Co.; 3 cases sandalwood oil S. Narowji and Co.

For Rotterdam 232 bags mustard seed B. Balwant and Co.

S.S. Son Francisco Maru for Kobe Osaka:—1000 bales cotton V. Bros.; 700 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 400 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.; 400 bales cotton. N. Manilal and Co.: 400 bales cotton R. Kanji and Co.; 500 bales cotton Kotak and Co.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—43 bags goat skins D. Abraham and Sons.

For New York:—20 bags skins D. Abraham and Sons.

For Marseilles:—10 bundles H. leaves Gandhi and Co.; 14 bags raw wool D. Abraham and Sons.

S.S. City of Perth for Antwerp:—275 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Laconikos for Liverpool:—11088 bags Gr. cake K. Dewchand and Co.

S.S. Naples Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton The B. Co., Ltd. 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton N. Nagsee and Co.; 200 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

For Kobe Osaka:—100 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

S.S. Rabenfels for Hamburg:—246 bags mustard seed A. Virji and Co.; 440 bales cotton Japan Cotton T. Co.

For Operto:—220 bales cotton, Swastik General T. Co.

For Rotterdam:—165 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—5 cases cotton K. Dewchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton B. Karsondas and Co.

For Bremen:—2613 bales, 11 cases cotton K. Dewchand and Co.; 888 cases cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Quiloa for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T. Co.; 2600 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 600 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.; 1000 bales cotton N. Manilal and Co.; 150 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha; 549 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co. 1080 bales cotton Langley and Co.

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

S.S. Baderpore, Agents B. Shell from Rangoon:—249 casks Lub. grease; 55 casks Shell tox; 66 brs. Fig lead; 152 bags Paraffin wax; 1849 cases candles 125 casks mineral turpentine; 900 casks H. S. D. Oil; 75 casks material; 62,88,80 tons motor spirit; 700 casks K. oil; 823-259 I. gallons K. Oil; 203 drums Lub. oil; 2234 casks Lub. oil.

S.S. Jalapadma, Agents Scindia S. N. Co. from Rangoon:—16952 bags rice; 43 cases cotton p. goods; 500 bags cotton seed; 50 bags peas.

From Tuticorin:—11 bundles Sena leaves; 50 bundles mat; 11 bundles gunnas; 7 bags coffee seed.

S.S. British Avester, Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., from Abadan:—8761.9 tons F. oil; 2020.2 tons D. oil.

S.S. Karanja, Agents M. M. & Co. from Durban:—6 cases wine; 500 bags asbestos fibres.

From Bare:—1240 bags Crude Asbestos fibres.

From Zanzibar:—16 bags soap nuts; 102 bags cowrls; 600 bundles cloves.

From Daressalam:—1800 bags cotton; 270 bags gum.

From Seychellis:—5785 bags copra; 637 loose cocoa demer.

From Mombassa:—1477 bags potatoes; 3200 bales cotton; 12 cases ivory.

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Hindus Set Huge Task For Europeans

SPORTING CHANCE FOR THEM TO MAKE 421 & WIN

Merchant Piles Up 130 Runs In Stylish Game

BOMBAY, Monday.

Enthusiasm among cricket fans reached its zenith to-day when the Hindus and Europeans met on the third day of the Quadrangular finals with even chances of success.

Merchant and Bhagwandas the overnight not-out went about the business in perfect confidence, and despite the deadly bowling and frequent changes therein continued to add up their account, and Bhagwandas reached his half century after 125 minutes' stay at the crease.

MERCHANT'S STYLISH GAME

Run-getting was no easy job with such an attack but it was an undoubted treat to watch Merchant's stylish game. He took the same time as Bhagwandas to reach his half-century but evoked greater enthusiasm of the crowd.

The pair now became definitely aggressive, scattered the attack all over the field and took the total to 190, Merchant and Bhagwandas the overnight not-outs still unbeaten with 84 and 71 to their respective credit.

HUGE TASK FOR EUROPEANS

Making 376 for 7 after Tea time Hindus declared their innings closed and set a huge task for Europeans who have to make 421 to win.

Europeans in their second knock made 16 for no wicket when the stumps were drawn for the day.

Once again the Azad Maidan presented a scene of great enthusiasm and excitement when the finals of the Bombay Quadrangular Tournaments between the Hindus and the Europeans entered the third day this morning before a crowd of over 25,000.

Merchant and Bhagwan Dass, the Hindus' overnight not-outs, continued their innings facing the bowling of Bromley and Larwood.

Bhagwan Dass hit a beautiful boundary in the second over to register 50 which was soon increased to 60 with Merchant's two strokes for two and four and a few singles.

With Confidence.

This Hindu pair opened with great confidence this morning and both Merchant and Bhagwan Dass were playing in fine style and the total was being piled up steadily.

Longfield, the European Captain, now made some changes in arranging the field, and took the ball from Larwood from the Bori Bunder end.

Merchant hit his very first ball for three and with some more twos and singles from his as well as from Bhagwan Dass's bat, the board now read 70. They went on collecting runs and a little after 80 was reached with Merchant's stylish pull for four off Bromley.

Half Century.

Bhagwan Dass who was now facing Bromley's next over, hit two consecutive boundaries to send up 90. Longfield now made way for Tarrant to bowl in his place.

"Well done, Merchant! Keep it up, Bhagwan Dass!" shouted the Hindu leader, Jai, from the pavi-

Vijay Merchant who scored 130 in the second innings.

tion when Merchant reached his half century which included 5 fours in 125 minutes' stay at the crease.

He was still going strong and followed this with another straight drive for four off Tarrant and the first 100 was reached after the innings had been in progress for 130 minutes.

Treat To Watch.

Longfield made another change in the European bowling when he put on Bradshaw in Bromley's place from the Gymkhana end.

With Merchant's fine stroke for two at mid-on off Bradshaw, 110 was now up. Tarrant was next pulled to the tents by Bhagwan Dass and in the following over Merchant gracefully drove Bradshaw on the off for a four.

It was a treat to watch Merchant's graceful batting exhibiting perfect footwork and timing.

Longfield returned to attack at 118 replacing Bradshaw who crossed over to take the opposite end from Tarrant. With a leg-bye for three, 120 went up on the board, while Merchant was now in his sixties.

The scoring at this stage was not as fast as at the start, the ten runs from 110 to 120 taking about 15 minutes. After a couple of singles which were followed by Merchant's fine leg-glance for another four off the European Captain, it was now 130.

It was now Bhagwan Dass's turn to pull Bradsaw to the boundary. He did so in fine style.

Pair Gets Aggressive.

At 139, Larwood took over the Bori Bunder end from Bradshaw and with Merchant's fine-leg for a single, 140 was soon taken to 150 Bhagwan Dass reaching his individual 50 which included 7 fours.

Bhagwan Dass celebrated his half century with another boundary off Longfield. It did not take long to register 160.

The pace of run-getting had again become faster now, both these batsmen playing aggressive innings, hitting out with confidence and the score-board now read 170.

The European Captain made another change in his bowling when he himself made way for Murray to bowl from the Gymkhana end and Merchant hit him on the cut for three to reach his 80, while Bhagwan Dass who did not seem to lag behind hit the same bowler in the same manner to reach his individual 60.

Bhagwan Dass repeated this stroke to send up 180, when Tarrant was brought in to bowl in Larwood's place. Bhagwan Dass pulling Tarrant for two was now in his seventies.

The Hindu total at lunch was 190, Merchant and Bhagwan Dass, the overnight not-outs still unbeaten with 84 and 71 to their credit respectively.

The crowd had increased to 30,000 when Merchant and Bhagwan Dass continued their innings after the lunch interval. Bromley again opened the European attack from the Gymkhana end and Merchant was now in his nineties while Bradshaw was bowling from the opposite end. 200 now went up in the fourth over after resumption and the new ball was sent in, which proved good for the Europeans as Bhagwan Dass was given out l.b.w. to Bradshaw. It looked as if he had played the ball and he was running to take the runs when all of a sudden the Umpire raised his finger declaring him out for obstruction. Bhagwan Dass had made 76 runs, which included 10 fours after being at the wickets for 177 minutes. This partnership between Merchant and Bhagwan Dass contributed 161 runs. (202—3—76).

Amidst cheers Amarnath, the hero of the Bombay crowd, now joined Merchant, who immediately after this reached his 100, his principal strokes being 11 fours.

Garlands Again.

Much against his will, Merchant was profusely garlanded by many people who ran in the field soon after his century was hoisted. This Hindu pair, Merchant and Amarnath, the exponents of first-class batsmanship were now together at the crease and should entertain the spectators with their usual fine and brilliant strokes all round the wickets. They have started very well and the total was soon raised to 210 and then to 220. Murray was now bowling in Bromley's place from the Gymkhana end. Amarnath now straight drove Bradshaw to the screen for a four. Merchant hit another boundary off Murray to register 230, when Larwood returned to attack replacing Bradshaw from the Bori Bunder end. Merchant's individual score was 110 at this time, while the total was increased to 240. Merchant received his second life when Tarrant failed to reach his snick in slips off Murray, the batsman hitting another boundary reached his 120, and the board now showed 250. Then Merchant lifted Murray on to the pavilion end for another four and the bowler was replaced by Bromley again, whom Amarnath sent to the Parsi Gymkhana tent for a four. It was after 260 was telegraphed that Amarnath pulled Bromley again to the boundary. In his next over Bromley invited for more when he sent two full tosses to Amarnath who swept them for two fours to register 270 which was soon followed by 280.

Longfield now replaced Larwood and succeeded in capturing Hindus' invaluable wicket of Merchant who was out l.b.w. when he had scored 130, which included 15 fours after occupying the crease for five hours. (281—4—130).

Amarsingh now joined Amarnath at the fall of Merchants' wicket, the former opening his account with four boundaries soon after he arrived at the wickets, so that the score-board now showed 290.

Amars In Partnership

The two Amars, Amar Nath and Amar Singh who now got associated started piling up the score with a vengeance; were seen hitting boundaries after boundaries and 300 was now up. Bromley seemed to be inviting for these boundaries sending in full-tosses to them. The two Amars were soon separated when Amar Nath was caught in the slips by Larwood off Bromley after he had made 43 runs which included 7 fours in staying at the wickets for 70 minutes. (311—5—43).

Amar Nath went out and L. P. Jai, the Hindu Leader, came in to join Amar Singh. Tarrant returned to attack at 311, but Amar Singh treated him rather badly by hitting a four on his first ball and a sixer on the second to register 320, after which the same batsman drove Tarrant again to the boundary so that this over yielded 16 runs.

Tarrant, who changed his tactics in his second over, dismissed Amar Singh for 36, his principal strokes being 6 fours and one sixer. Amar Singh's stay at the wickets was short but a merry one. He was also out for obstruction, this being the Hindus' fourth wicket gone for 1-b-w (329—6—36). J. Naoomal, the famous cricketer from Karachi, filled this vacancy, with another boundary which came from Jai's bat off Tarrant, 340 was put up.

The European skipper, Longfield, now replaced Tarrant to bowl from the Bori Bunder end and with another leg-glance for four by Jai off him 350 was reached. This change in the attack proved effective, Jai being cleverly stumped by Van der Gucht off his captain. (352—7—20). Bannerji now joined Naoomal, who drove Bromley straight to the pavilion end on a full-toss. Bannerji lifted Bromley on to the Gymkhana end but Hopkins did not even make an effort to hold this catch and 360 was sent up on the board. Bannerji stepped out to hit Longfield and was beaten but Van der Gucht failed to stump him. With the Umpire's shout for a No-ball 370 was telegraphed. Bannerji got his second "life" at this time when he skied the ball off Longfield but Bromley failed to hold him.

376 FOR 7.

The Hindus had made 376 for the loss of 7 wickets, Naoomal and Bannerji batting with 20 and 7 respectively when the players retired to the pavilion for tea.

PLAY AFTER TEA.

The Hindus have come out to field after the tea-interval, having declared their innings closed at 376 for the loss of 7 wickets, their grand total being 420, with 44 runs the difference of the first innings.

EUROPEANS' HUGE TASK.

To imagine the Europeans scoring 421 runs to win before the close of play to-morrow, seems rather impracticable.

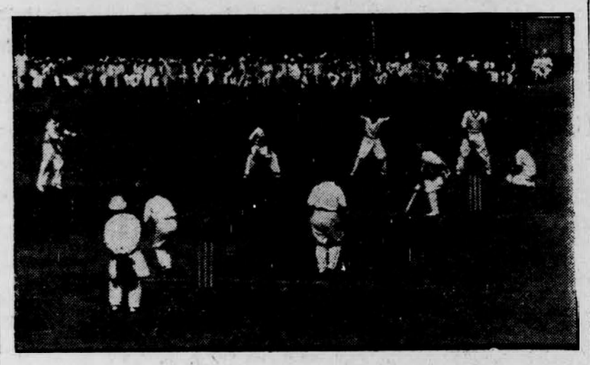
At 25 minutes past four, Summerhayes and Greer were sent in to open the Europeans' second innings and face the big task that laid before them, while Jai, the Hindu Captain, opened his attack with Bannerji and Godambe, the former's first over being maiden.

The Europeans' opening pair had come in' fully-determined to play out time this evening started very cautiously and carefully. Jai, the Hindu Captain, made the first change in his bowling now, Amarnath taking over the Bori Bunder end from Bannerji, bowled a maiden over, followed by another one. The play was now 30 minutes old and the score-board read nothing Evidently the Europeans had scored 5 runs till now. 'Maiden overs' was a feature of the Hindu bowling this evening, 11 overs having gone maiden out of 13. Jai, the Hindu captain was evidently very anxious to get a wicket, and now brought Godambe again to bowl in Amarnath's place, and Vinoo Mankad was given a try to bowl from the Gymkhana end. The first boundary of the Europeans' second innings came off Mankad Summerhayes hitting him to the Press tent. Apparently Summerhayes had broken his bat and got a new one. After all he had made 9 runs, the entire total of the Europeans' second innings till now. He hit another boundary through the slips off Mankad and the first ten (10) was telegraphed after 40 minutes' play.

Amarsingh was now given the ball from the Bori Bunder end while Amarnath again replaced Mankad from the opposite end.

The Europeans had scored 16, Summerhayes and Greer not out with 16 and 0 respectively at the close of play this evening.

A combined group photograph of the Hindu and European Teams playing in the finals of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.



Hindlekar, the Hindu wicket-keeper, dropped Hopkins Off Divekar.

HINDUS: (2ND INNINGS).

D.D. Hindlekar, l.b.w. (N), b Larwood	1
Vinoo Mankad, b Bromley	16
V. M. Merchant, l.b.w., b Longfield	130
M. Bhagwan Dass, l.b.w., b Bradshaw	76
Amarnath c Larwood b Bromley	43
Amarsingh l.b.w. b Tarrant	36
L. P. Jai stumped Van der Gucht b Longfield	20
J. Naoomal (not out)	20
S. Bannerji (not out)	9
Extras	25
Total (for 7 wkts.)	376

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Larwood	18	6	43	1
Murray	14	1	52	0
Longfield	21	5	73	2
Tarrant	17	3	49	1
Bromley	26	9	98	2
Bradshaw	14	2	33	1

EUROPEANS: (2ND INNINGS)

Summerhayes (not out)	16
Greer (not out)	0
Total	16

WHEN MAHATMA WILL TOUR TRAVANCORE

Five Days' Programme Includes Visit To Important Temples

TRIVANDRUM, December 28.

The dates for Gandhiji's Travancore tour are now settled.

The All-Kerala Ezhava Temple Entry Celebrations Committee has received a telegram from Gandhiji agreeing to reach Trivandrum on January 12 and preside at the Temple Entry Celebrations meeting on January 13.

Gandhiji will also tour Travancore for four days after January 13, visiting temples at Cape Comorin, Sucheendram, Trivandrum, Warkalai, Ambalapuzha and Vaikam.—A.P.

VICEROY'S CUP

Mas D'Antibes Smashes Opposition For Second Time

(From "Chronicle" Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Eight fighting fit horses contested the Viceroy's Cup, valued £100 and Rs. 50,000 in stakes, on Boxing Day.

This year's King-Emperor's Cup winner Mas d'Antibes, ridden in masterly style by Munro, won the Cup for the second year in succession, beating Play On and Irongrey easily.

Play On strongly challenged the French horse in the last furlong, but Mas d'Antibes scored by 1-1|2 length. Irongrey held on to gain third place.

Details:—

The Viceroy's Cup.

Distance about 1-3|4 miles.

MAS D'ANTIBES (Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal), 9-3, Munro 1

PLAY ON (Mr. A. J. Hoyt), 9-3. C. Hoyt 2

IRONGREY (Mr. Eve), 9-3, Brace 3

Rivalli (Mr. A. C. Ardeshir), 9-3, Morris 4

Also Ran:—Silver Plated 9-3, Camping 9-3, Complet 9-3 and Birthday Book 9-3.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time:—3 mins. 4 1-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Rs. 19 for win; Rs. 13-8, Rs. 22 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Betting: 6 to 4 Mas d'Antibes, 6 to 1 Rivalli, 7 to 1 Silver Plated and Iron Grey, 8 to 1 Play On, 12 to 1 Camping, 20 to 1 Birthday Book, and 20 to 1 Complet.

Winner trained by Northmore.

NEW SOUTH WALES M. C. C. DRAW

NEWCASTLE, December 28.

The two-day match between the M.C.C. and a New South Wales Country Eleven, in which there was no play on the first day owing to rain, to-day ended in a draw.

The New South Wales Eleven declared at 188 for 4 and the M.C.C. had scored 128 for 4 at the close of play.—Reuter.

Mr. S. A. H. Rizvi, first class Magistrate Nagpur, framed seven charges under Section 457 of the Indian Penal Code against Parashram alias John Salvey, for house-breaking at night in the residences of I. C. S. Officers of Nagpur.

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FIRST, of course, you bought the news from the far-off corners of the world. Late news and live news, covering all the countless interests and activities of all peoples.

Then too, you bought the local news—about the recent doings of people you know, announcements of coming events, intimate details of your own special circle.

And, what more?....Aren't you forgetting the vital news items "in the advertising columns?" Items of immediate interest and real importance to you and yours. News of better buys in food and clothes and things for the house. "News that you must watch closely and constantly—if you expect to make your money do its job".

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Talk: World Affairs. 7-45 p.m. The BBC Empire Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. An Australian Variety Programme. 9-10 p.m. The BBC Dance Orchestra. 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 A. Recital of Organ Solos

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.

11-30 a.m. Selection of Indian Music. (Records). 12-0 noon Quadrangular Cricket. (Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana Grounds.) (By kind permission of the Management). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Recorded Programme. (Columbia Records). 4-0 p.m. Quadrangular Cricket. (Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana Grounds). 5-15 p.m. A Musical Interlude. 6-0 p.m. Music from Filmland. (From the Capitol Cinema). (By kind permission of the Management). 6-30 p.m. "Victorian Memories." A Musical sequence Produced and Conducted by Stanford Robinson. (A BBC Recorded Programme.) 7-30 p.m. Talk (English): "Cooking without tears: New Year Resolutions." By Hilda Flanders. 8-0 p.m. A Violin Recital. By Gretel Sommer. Sonata in A Cesar Franck; At the Piano Mrs. Phelips. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. A Piano Recital. The Composer (At the Piano). 9-30 p.m. Talk (English): "Let's go to Mahableshwar." By Robert Whiteman. 9-45 p.m. The News. 10-0 p.m. Sardar Akhtar. In light music. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. Bhupali. (Khayal). Khamaj, (Thumri). Pilu. (Gazal). Pahadi (Gazal). Bharavi. (Thumri.)

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music. (Recorded.) 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Progress of Scouting in India". By Professor Hamid. 9-15 a.m. Mushtari Bai of Agra "Dagar chalat dini gari." Thumri Kalangra. "Jahan tera naqsh-i-qadam dekhte hain Khayaban khayaban iram dekhte hain." (Ghalib). "Ankhon men is tarah se tira shaoq-i-deed the Goya miri nazar men rii-i-na umit tha." (Jigar.) 9-45 a.m. Jonpuri On Sitar, Sarod and Tabla. 9-55 a.m. Maqbool Husain Muradabadi. "Hans hans garwa lagae." "Ham se lagai bo maharaja najariya." Dadra. 10-15 a.m. AIR Orchestra C. Khat. (With an introduction of the ragni). 12-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra C. Ramdasi Malhar. (With an introduction of the ragni). 12-45 p.m. K. N. Pathak of Baroda. "Mo peh dar gaiyo sari rang." Thumri Kafi. "Pi ki boli na boi." Thumri Pilu. 1-5 p.m. Mushtari Bai of Agra. 'Chahun or dar pae." Khayal Bindrabani Malhar. "Us ki hasrat hai jise dil se mita bhi na sakun Dhundne us ko chala hun jise pa bhi na sakun." (Amir Minai.) 1-30 p.m. "Happy Moments." (A Recorded Programme.) 2-30 p.m. Close down. 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. Gauri. (With an introduction of the ragni). 5-35 p.m. Maqbool Husain Moradabadi. "Baje ri baje mora bichhua." Khayal Shudh Kallyan. "Mohammad Shah rangila." Khayal Adana Kandra. "Aaz khuta nein maikhar peh maikhane ka Sach to yeh hai keh bara zarf hai paimame ka." 6-5 p.m. K. N. Pathak of Baroda. "Lagi re mori nai lagan." Khayal Kamod. "Tum bin meri kaun khabar le." Bhajan. 6-30 p.m. Opera (Hindustani): "Zalhri Sanp." Performed by AIR Musicians. 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Workers of India." No. 18 The Madari. By Prof. Rashid Ahmad Siddiqi. 8-15 p.m. Master Binod (A-12 year-old amateur singer.) 8-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra A. (Fair Sex) "Jins-i-Latif." 8-45 p.m. Mushtari Bai of Agra. "Mashe kar dhar baith rahe man." Khayal Shankra. "Sham ghungat pat kholo." Thumri Ghara. "Dagnabaz tori battiyan." Dadra. 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Travellers' Tales." No. 12. Impressions of Afghanistan. By Dr. Hadi Hasan. 10-0 p.m. An Orchestral Programme. By The Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra Conducted by Erwin Klein. Overture "Bohemian Girl" W. Balfe. Fantasie "Aida" G. Verdi. Waltz "Vienna Blood" J. Strauss. "In a Chinese Temple Garden W. Ketelbey. "Hungarian Dance" No. 6 J. Brahms. Potpourri "The Merry Widow" F. Lehar.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

12-36 p.m. SB "A Naval Engagement." Alternatively: A Recital of the Latest "Parlophone" Records Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 p.m. Religious Talk: "Puraner Kahini." By Gour Mohan Mukherjee. 1-58 p.m. Religious Song. By Latika Mitra. 2-6 p.m. Debate: "Dowry System." For. Anon. Against. Mrs. Hemlata Mitra. 2-21 p.m. Modern Bengali Song By Mrs. S. Ghose. 2-26 p.m. Piano Recital By Mrs. Ela Sen. 2-36 p.m. Talk: "The Gospels of Sri Ram Krishna." By Bishnu Sarma. 2-51 p.m. Bengali Song By Dwijen Choudhuri. Instrumental Music. By Nabendu Roy. 3-6 p.m. Time Signal. Close down. 5-6 p.m. Time Signal. Queries and Answers. A Humorous Story. "What the Animals Say." Written by Shivaram Chakravarty. Presented by the Members of the Radio Circle with Music and Sound effect. Talk: "Insects that keep "Cows". Conducted by Mejdidi. 6-6 p.m. Music Lessons By P. K. Mullick. 6-36 p.m. Pala Kirtan "Biraha." By Nava Gopal Mitra Thakur Gitisudhakar. Govinda Gopal Mitra Thakur Sudhakantha and Party. 7-51 p.m. Ramprosadi By Krishna Chandra Ghosh. 8-6 p.m. SB Talk: "Economics." No. 2, Principles of International Trade. By Dr. A. K. Sur. 8-21 p.m. SB Kheyal (Desh) and Thungri By Sachin Das. 8-41 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (in Bengali). 8-46 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Reports (In English). 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-21 p.m. SB Talk (English): "European Music." No. 6. Modern Music. By Karen Hvaler L.T.C.M. 9-36 p.m. SB A Studio Concert. Sydney Pearch and his Orchestra. Bridget Blackie—Mezzo-Soprano

Phohi Programme

(Wavelength 25.27m.)

19-00 National anthem—opening announcement. 19-05 The Troubadours. 19-10 The latest News from Holland. 19-20 The Troubadours (Contd.). 19-30 New Years Eve Speech by the Director of the Phohi. 19-40 Revieww 1936. 20-15 New Years Speech on behalf of the V. P. R. O. 20-30 The Troubadours. 21-00 Close down—national anthem.

PUCCINI WEEK-END AT THE CAPITOL

"La Boheme" & "Madame Butterfly"

Puccini's position as the leader of the modern Italian Opera stands unchallenged not only in the public estimate but also among opera producers and artistes, for his La Tosca, La Boheme and Madame Butterfly are favourites with all classes of opera fans and with singers, the Gonsalez Company have done well in producing all the three of them in their short season here. Puccini is noted for his "local colour" effects by music characteristic to the scene, and by the general atmosphere and setting; the Latin Quarter of Paris in about 1830 in "La Boheme," and the Japanese atmosphere of Negasaki in "Madame Butterfly" are unmistakably clear.

"LA BOHEME."

Though a picture of the changing moods of laughter, love and despair, and though it contains some eloquent songs and beautiful themes in music "La Boheme" was, as it always, overshadowed by the more popular "Madame Butterfly." It is a story of contrasting love; the pure love of a poor "Bohemian" Rodolfo and the innocent Mimi, who quarrel, separate and are strongly drawn together again, though too late, just before the latter's death, as contrasted with the rather voluptuous love of Marcel and Musetta that is obviously without any basis of lasting attachment. The role of Mimi suited Luisa Palazzini capitally, her voice being exceptionally suited to emotional singing; she gave expression to all the tender feeling in opening, song, "Mi chiamino Mimi," to all the despair and pathos in "Addio senza rancore" and in her swan song. Signorina Anita Mazza figured for the first time in the role of Musetta and was very successful in her Waltz Song and in the Quartet in the third act, singing the proper coquettish lilt in her tone. Signori Alfieri, Nascinbene, Flamini and Gusso were brilliant as usual, the whole cast featuring wonderfully in the final tragic scene.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY."

A packed house was the indication of the popularity of this opera at the Sunday Matinee show—it would be difficult to decide between "Carmen" and "Madame Butterfly" as to which of the two is the favourite opera. "Madame Butterfly" is an opera that is very strong in orchestration. The Prelude is a Japanese theme that is prominent throughout the first act, and forms a kind of a background to it. Signorina Luisa Palazzini as Madame Butterfly sang her confession of love in a feeling tone describing her sacrifices for love with a pathos that was touching; the soft music of the orchestra rose to an impassioned climax by the end of the first act with her impassioned singing; her rendering of the famous "Un bel di" was probably a bit unorthodox and original, but her singing in the last two acts was expressive of true feeling and suffering. Signorina Lina Bonaventura as Suzuki was a pleasant revelation, and we confidently expect to see her dramatic voice carry her highest roles in the near future; her interpretation of the role of Suzuki was unrivalled. Signor Alfieri's rich voice was heard in the role of Finkerton, and he sang with great emotion in the last act. The orchestral rendering of Puccini's famous music was excellent, though at times it seemed a bit too loud probably due to the limitations of the theatre.

We are looking forward to the performance of "Carmen" tonight with Signorina Clinova Lunati in the leading role.

J. C. D.

BURIAL GROUND FOR POONA PARSIS

Proposal Creates Storm Of Protest From Orthodox Zoroastrians

Considerable commotion has been prevailing of late in the Parsi community over the proposal mooted by a Parsi lady of Bombay of an aristocratic family, and a Parsi gentleman, to start a burial ground for the Parsis in Poona. The correspondence that has been published in the Gujerati press, particularly the "Jame-Jamshed," unmistakably points out that the majority of the Parsis are deadly against this move. A meeting of Poona Parsis was held on 27th November last, to protest against such a contemplated move, on hearing the rumours about it, though at that time nothing definite was known. Since that meeting it has been pointed out in the "Jam" that the "rumour" was a fact, and the application of the two proposers of the plan was reproduced in it. To combat this move of the "ultra-reformists" another meeting was arranged to be held in Poona on Sunday last (December 27)

To give support to the deliberations of this Poona meeting a meeting of the executives of about half a dozen local Parsi associations was held at Ranji's Agiari, at Grant Road, on Saturday, where the Parsis who wanted to express their views were allowed to be present.

APPEAL TO PUNCHAYET TRUSTEES.

Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer, Editor of the "Kom-Sevak" in proposing that Mr. Maneckji K. Patel do take the Chair, dwelt on the need of entering a strong protest against the "irreligious move". The attention of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet had to be drawn to the gravity of the situation and to request them to bestir themselves in time, and, if necessary, they should go to the highest authorities, even to the King-Emperor, who had been known to be "Defender of Faith", for many ages.

Mr. Maneckji Patel said that the burial ground question did not concern Poona Parsis alone, but concerned the entire Parsi community of Bombay in particular, and the world in general. It was the right of the Parsi Anjuman meeting called by the Parsi Punachayet Trustees to give its authoritative opinion on the question. In order to strengthen the hands of the Punchayet, it was desirable that the Parsi Federal Council, other leading Parsi Mandals and the Anjumans of various cities and towns of India should record their protest and send memorials to the Government. The object of the meeting that morning was to lend support to the Poona meeting of Sunday. There were Towers of Silence in Poona, in spite of that to start a burial ground at that city was a revolting idea to the faithful Zoroastrians, as it would undermine the hoary Zoroastrian tenets, beliefs and customs, handed down to them thousands of years ago.

PRESENT METHOD BEST.

In the Poona meeting held on 27th November, an unequivocal protest against the proposed un-Zoroastrian move was entered, where Dastur Nossirwan Kekobad, President of the meeting, had emphatically declared that the present method of disposal of the dead was the best. In the holy books of Zoroastrianism it was laid down that the disposal of the dead by burial or cremation, or even by consignment into the sea or river, was against the spirit of Zoroastrianism, and was a heinous crime. Their religion not only enjoined on them to till the land that was lying fallow, but to disinter the bodies buried and make the land fit for tillage. It would be their duty to seek protection of the Government against those who wanted to wound their religious susceptibilities, and they were sure the British Government, with its established principle of allowing no interference in religious matters would do them justice and preserve intact their beliefs.

"COLLECTOR TO BLAME."

Referring to the activities of the two proposers, Mr. Patel said that they had applied for the grant of a license for the proposed burial ground on 8th March last, and the then Collector granted it on 28th idem, that is only in 20 days, without consulting the opinion of the Trustees of the Punchayet. It seemed that the proposers had stated in their application that the place was to be utilised for religious purposes without its yielding any income; therefore, the ground rental of Rs. 300 was forgone. According to his humble opinion, the then Collector was much to blame, as he being a high Government officer knew well that Parsis did not bury their dead where the Towers of Silence were existing, and it was his duty before granting the licence to consult the opinion of the acknowledged leaders of the community. Delay was dangerous. It was high time the Anjumans of Bombay as well as all places in India realised the danger and implications of the move and after passing resolutions they should be submitted to Government authorities to cancel the license already granted.

Khan Saheb Maneck Dadachanji then submitted an omnibus resolution, protesting against such a move, deprecating the attitude of the then Collector in granting the license, trusting that the Government would cancel it, asking the Parsi Punchayet of Bombay to enter their strong protest with a view to get the license cancelled, reminding them that the foregoing of the ground rent of Rs. 300 had added insult to injury, that a memorial be sent to the Government, praying them not to give encouragement to such moves for burial grounds, which they considered irreligious.

SUPPORT TO RESOLUTIONS.

After the Khan Saheb had spoken on the resolution, several speakers spoke in support of it, including Messrs. Maneckji Bharucha, Kavasha Talyarkhan (Advocate), A. E. Bengali, B. S. Banaji, Dr. N. F. Mogrella, and Bai Avanbai M. Gundevia, who strongly criticised the attitude of some ultra-reformists.

The resolution was unanimously passed. It was also resolved to depute Khan Saheb M. H. Dadachanji and Mr. Engineer to go to Poona to submit the above-named resolution to the President of the Poona meeting.

Mr. M. P. Bharucha announced a donation of Rs. 101 to meet expenses in connection therewith.

BARODA MILL STRIKE

Naib Dewan's Attitude

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 28.

The report that the Naib-Diwan failed to maintain a non-partisan attitude in regard to the Baroda mills strike is misleading. The strike which started on September 24 went on for a long time and the labour leaders approached the Director of Commerce and Industries for arbitration and then there was a conference between the millowners and the Director but no agreement was arrived at. The matter was not also referred to the Conciliation Board. The millowners were not in favour of arbitration on the plea that the wage-cut in times of depression was reasonable.

Then the Labour leaders and the millowners requested Mr. Manilal Nanavaty to hear their case and see if a solution could be found out. Mr. Nanavaty studied both sides of the dispute. Negotiations were progressing and Mr. Chimanlal put up the demand of 6¼ per cent. cut in the beginning and afterwards put up the final demand of 12½ per cent. for weaving and 6¼ in other cases. The whole case was to be referred to Arbitration and both sides almost agreed to it. The agreement was to be signed in the noon but they disagreed. Mr. Chimanlal then went out of the scene and on December 8 Mr. Rasulkhan Pathan came in and the final demand of labourers was put at public meeting and labourers' approval taken. In the meanwhile the millowners approached the Dewan for police protection stating they wanted to run the mills with new and old men willing to come up and Government agreed to issue notification prohibiting picketing but at Mr. Nanavaty's suggestion only instructions were issued to stop intimidation because he hoped that settlement would be brought about. Upto 13th and 14th December negotiations were progressing and he left the case because he retired from Baroda State service on December 15. On 16th and 17th December, Labour leaders and millowners again requested him to find out some solution and on 17th night settlement was arrived at. My main point is that Mr. Nanavaty had kept an open mind throughout the whole problem despite the uncompromising attitude on part of Labour leaders and millowners on many occasions.

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Nizam Govt. Grants Remission Of Annas 2 Per Rupee

A Nizam Government's communique says:—

In view of the prevailing low prices and the economic depression of two annas per rupee in the Abi Crop of 1346 F. was submitted by Government to His Exalted Highness who has been graciously pleased to command through Firman-e-Mubarak dated the 15th Ramzan 1355 H. (30th November, 1936) that a remission of two annas per rupee be granted in the Abi kist, this remission being applied to the Khalsa as well as to the non-Khalsa Illaqas.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The inquest on the body of one Fakira Saleh, who died on December 23 as the result of injuries sustained from a tram car in motion on December 16 last at the junction of Lamington Road and Grant Road, was held to-day. The jury returned the verdict that the death was caused by internal haemorrhage, following cerebral concussion due to his accidentally having run into the tram car, when he was under the influence of liquor.

Abdul Rahiman Kalloo, alleged to be the "Dada" of Frere Road locality and leader of a gang which extorted moneys from toddy shop-keepers and other residents of the locality, was arrested by the Falton Road Police on Friday last, whilst "loitering" at the junction of Fort Street and Frere Road.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 (cash Rs. 30).

Hansraj Kalyanji, Narayanji Vallabhji, and Govindji Lalji were arrested by the C. I. D. in the first enclosure of the Race Course on Saturday last on the charge of receiving bets.

The suspects were bailed out at the Girgaum Court to-day till January 11 to appear before the Mazagaon Magistrate.

Two more persons were arrested by the Nagpada Police on the last Race day, it was alleged, for receiving Race bets.

It was stated that Deputy Inspector Chaudhari, while patrolling at Chowky Mohalla, noticed Mohamed Khan Ahmed Khan and another at the former's shop at No. 5 Chowki Mohalla Cross Lane at 11-15 in the morning, passing a slip of paper to Raz-aul Huq Shabir Hussain, who was seated inside As a sequel, the shop was raided and, it was alleged, a number of betting slips with names of horses and amounts issued on the same day (so dated) were recovered.

In the meanwhile, the third person slipped away. Mohamed Khan and Razaul, who were hauled up before the Girgaum Court, were ordered to be released on bail in sums of Rs. 200 and 100 (Cash Rs. 150 and 25) respectively till January 11 to appear at Mazagaon.

Lakhmi Das Tribhuwandas and Ganpat Raghoo who were arrested by the Agripada Police on the 24th instant, while, it is alleged, gaming at the Race Course were ordered to be released on bail in sums of Rs. 150 and 100 (Cash Rs. 150 and 50) respectively, till January 4 at Girgaum Police Court to-day.

Six alleged card gamblers were arrested as a result of a raid at Balamiya Lane, Mahim, last night.

Syed Alli Mohamed, Haidar Mira, Abdul Rahiman Ahmed, Ibrahim Mohamed, Abubakar Mohidin and Ahmedjan Mohidin were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 30 (Cash Rs. 5) till 4th January when they will be produced at Dadar.

The Yellow Gate Police arrested Abdul Karim on suspicion of being a returned deportee at Princess Docks yesterday.

It was stated that the Surveillance Staff of the Yellow Gate section found the accused prowling about the Docks.

Accused was remanded till 11th January at Girgaum.

Jealousy is said to be the cause of an alleged assault on a lady, who was thrown over the Mahaluxmi Overbridge by Numalkhan Jundarkhan

It was stated that the lady in question, was in the keeping of the suspect, some time ago, but her husband took her back and filed a case against him at Dadar.

It seems both the husband and the lady proceeded from Matunga, where she was kept in an Ashram, to Mahaluxmi where the incident took place.

She was admitted into the J.J. Hospital.

Numalkhan Jundarkhan who was arrested by the Agripada Police, was bailed out at the Girgaum Court to-day.

An inquest on Shantibai (28), wife of Dharamchand, residing in Room No. 33, in Madhavji Thakerji Chawl at Naigaum Cross Road, who died as the result of a fall from the fourth floor of the building, was held to-day.

"Death was caused by extensive fracture of skull due to her having accidentally fallen down from the fourth floor of the building," was the verdict returned by the City Coroner's Jury.

Mohanabai Dhondiba, aged 60 years, who was residing with her nephew at Irani's Chawl in Old Police Court Lane, Hornby Road, died as the result of extensive burns accidentally sustained from a naked kerosene oil lamp on December 25 at 10-30 p.m.

She was removed to the Cama Hospital, where she died.

Taramati Bai, wife of Jayantilal Kalidas, died yesterday at 2-30 p.m. in the J.J. Hospital as a result of serious burns received from a Primus stove.

Sari Catches Fire.

It was stated that she was bending over a Primus stove while removing a vessel of hot water, when her sari slipped from her shoulder and caught fire, resulting in several serious burns.

She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died later.

Death Due to Shock.

Inquest on Taramati Bai's body was held to-day, and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock following extensive burns accidentally sustained as a result of her sari catching fire from Primus stove.

A man at large for the last four months and wanted in a case where the informant was sentenced for putting up a false case, alleging that he was stabbed and robbed to the tune of Rs. 740, was unearthed by the Princess Street Police.

It was stated, that out of the "money," only Rs. 40 was recovered from the informant Mahammad Ibrahim and the rest was handed over to the present accused, Mahommed Shamshuddin, who could not be traced till four days back, despite many efforts made by the Police.

The complaint of Ibrahim was that the money which was entrusted to him by his master was stolen by somebody, who had stabbed him.

The accused was remanded till January 11, at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Indian Dress, Handicrafts, Etc., Are India's Spiritual Expression

BENARES, Dec. 28.

"To make India really Indian and to gain Home Rule for India we need art and an artistic spirit" observed Shrimati Rukminidevi opening this morning at the Art Exhibition of the International Convention of the Theosophical Society at Benares.

She proceeded "while we have political Home Rule we must have many other kinds of home rule combined with it, so that we may have a rule that will be complete."

She thought that art was one of the most important things for the spiritual expression of India. She said that in India art played a great part in their lives.

Indian clothes worn in the simplest manner were an expression of great art. So were Indian vessels, and Indian handicrafts, when they were really Indian.

There were a few artists who took the essence out of life and showed it in sculpture, painting and dancing, but the real art of life,—making a home and a culture was for everyone.—A.P.

Bringing Theosophy To Indian Women Urged

BENARES, Dec. 28.

At a meeting of the Theosophical Order Service, over which Mrs. Josephine Ransom presided, Indian Lodges were recommended to bring Theosophy to Indian women, give kindly and humane treatment to animals, improve sanitation of Indian cities and villages.

Shrimati Rukminidevi presided at a meeting of young Theosophists of the All-India Federation at which it was decided to join the World Federation.—A.P.

HEART-FAILURE VERDICT.

Death due to heart-failure, a natural cause, was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury today at the inquest held over the body of Isoof Sultan, who died on his way yesterday, while being taken to the J.J. Hospital.

MENTAL CURE FOR NERVOUS TROUBLES

Polish Scientist's Demonstration

A demonstration of Mind Power, Concentration and Thought-reading was made on Monday evening by Dr. Radawan Praglowsky, the well-known Polish Scientist before a large gathering in the C. J. Hall.

The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association and the University Students' Parsi Union. The lecturer spoke on "A new method of Psychological Treatment for Nervous Troubles" and showed to the audience how insomnia, lack of self-confidence, inferiority complex, and other nervous disorders could be overcome by psychological treatment. He had prepared certain gramophone records for the treatment of his patients which he exhibited in the hall.

During the lecture, Dr. Radawan was asked several questions from the audience as to how he diagnosed the nervous disorders and the lecturer gave a practical demonstration of his mind power over others. He shut himself in a room and asked two members of the audience to give an article, which was a lady's wrist watch to any one from the audience. He also asked another gentleman to give a strap to another of the audience. All the while he was shut up in a room. Afterwards he was called, and the learned doctor went to the place where the wrist watch and the strap were given and pointed out the person and took the articles from them. This demonstration, said Dr. Radawan, he made, not to amuse his audience but to prove the scientific fact, that by mind power many things which are called impossible could be achieved. For individual treatment, he said, separate and distinct diagnosis was necessary.

MEMORIAL TO KHAISORA VICTIMS

Aeroplanes For Communication Work

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 26.

Latest reports from Mirali, the centre of hostilities between the British troops and the Trans-Frontier class indicate that 16 miles of the road in dispute has now been completed and it will take another week to finish the remaining 8 miles. Three Brigades and two Regiments have been stationed at different military camps for defence purposes.

It is also stated that a strong Fort will be built at Khaisora, "in memory of those who have lost their lives in this operation." Aeroplanes are being used for communication purposes and to carry the military messages. Two pillars are fixed high up in the air. The letters are affixed at one of them and the aeroplanes removed them for carrying them to the destination.—United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Maghsar Vad 1, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 14, 1355
Parsi: Tir 25, 1306
Highttide: 0-44 12-37
Lowtide: 7-00 18-36
Sunrise: 7h 11m
Sunset: 6h 10m
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.
Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, University Convocation Hall, 9-15 a.m.
All-India Veterinary Conference, Veterinary College, Parel, 10 a.m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Professor M. R. Parakh will not meet his students in French to-day (Tuesday)

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. on the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ

The Jayanti Uthsava of Sri Bhagawan Ramana Maharishigal of Thiruvannamalai, will be celebrated at Parel in the Pandal specially erected between Krishna Buildings Nos. 1 and 2, from to-day (Tuesday) to 1st January 1937.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Mooltan' with the mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 27th idem and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 11 p.m. on Thursday, the 31st instant.

The 'Mooltan' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. the following day.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR FARE
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The popular comedienne
CICELY COURTNEIDGE
In her latest hit
"EVERYBODY DANCE"
with new songs, new dances, new comedy.

THE CAPITOL
Direct from OPERA MILANO after a successful tour in Australia and South Africa—
GONSALEZ GRAND OPERA COMPANY
15 PRINCIPALS!
56 TALENTED ARTISTES!
Programme
Tuesday, 29th (10 p.m.) CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & PAGLIACCI
Wednesday, 30th (10 p.m.) MADAME BUTTERFLY
Thursday, 31st (6 p.m.) CARMEN
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2.
Plans Open at the Theatre

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Gayest Comedy of all time!
ALSO PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE VI.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—On the stage Italian Grand Opera Co. Cavelleria Rusticana and Pagliacci at 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Everybody Dance". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shokh Dilruba." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Captain Blood." Daily at 5-15 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Awakening". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m
MINERVA—"Prem-ki-Ag." Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Big Broadcast of 1937." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Show Boat." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"As You Like It". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Bulbul-e-Iran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

G. S. B. S. LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The Management of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Scholarships League, Bombay, announce that one of their past scholars Mr. Nagesh Ravlu Naik has refunded the amount of Rs. 102, being the sum received by him by way of scholarship from this institution.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayragavacharya will perform the opening ceremony of the Second Indian Industries Fair at the Reclamation Ground behind Marine Lines Station, Bombay at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, December 31.

HINDU RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:

Persons who have filed their claims on behalf of the Hindu Relief Committee should see the Secretary, at his office at their earliest convenience on the address given below, between 11 a. m. and 5 p.m. on all days except Sunday.

BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE

The 14th Bene-Israel Conference will be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla on the 30th and 31st December and 1st and 2nd January 1937. The proceedings will begin at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on the 30th December and the times of the subsequent meetings will be announced on the opening night.

Mr. S. D. Aaron, Poona will preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

A wall calendar for 1937 from the Asian Poultry Research Institute, Poona.

A Table calendar for 1937 from Mr. M. K. Shah, resident representative, Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Ltd.

A wall calendar for 1937 from the "New Outlook", Ahmedabad.

A table calendar for 1937 from Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, Bombay.

A wall calendar for 1937 from Nationals, Ltd., Woollen and Silk Mills.

BOMBAY AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB

The Hon. Secretary of the Club writes: The last day for sending in Entries for the Third Annual Open Athletic Meeting, to be held on the Cooperage, on Saturday the 9th January, 1937, has been extended to the 31st December, when they will definitely close at 9 p.m. All the prospective competitors are requested to expedite their Entries, addressed to the Hon. Gen. Secretary, the B. A. A. C., Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay, from whom, further particulars, if required, may be obtained between 6-0 and 9 p.m.

GENERAL MOTORS (INDIA) DECLARES BONUS

That business is looking up is proved by the distribution of bonuses to the extent of Rs. 20,000 by General Motors India Limited to its Indian employees on Christmas Eve. Every member of the Office staff who has been in the employ of the Company for the entire year 1936, as well as every workman in the Factory who has put in six months' service, will participate in the bonus.

The Assembly Plant of General Motors completed its eighth year of operation in Bombay on December 4th, 1936. During this period more than 62,000 cars and trucks, of which more than 50,000 were Chevrolets alone were assembled in the Plant and marketed throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

SECOND INDUSTRIES FAIR IN BOMBAY

Sir T. V. Acharya Opening On 31st

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The preliminary preparations of the Second Indian Industries Fair are nearing completion. The huge and attractive construction of the Exhibition is situated on the Reclamation Grounds behind Marine Lines Station, Bombay.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, well-known industrialist, is to perform the inaugural ceremony which takes place at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) on Thursday the 31st December, 1936.—United Press.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the open Session on Sunday

Sir RAFIUDDIN AHMED

Not Withdrawn His Candidature

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed who is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Muslim constituency, of E. Khandesh asks us to state that there, is no truth in the report that he has withdrawn his candidature.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON NEW MARINE DRIVE

Car Turns Turtle Injuring Three Occupants

BOMBAY, Monday.

There was a serious motor accident on New Marine Drive this afternoon when a car, in which some Parsis were travelling, aurned, turtle injuring three of the occupants.

Sub-Inspector Kohak of the Princess Street Police station hurried to the scene of the accident to make inquiries.

The injured persons were removed to the hospital.

TASK BEFORE C. P. CONGRESSMEN

Feverish Election Activities Of Reactionary Group

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

With the publication of the list of Congress nominees for the forthcoming provincial assembly elections, the opponents of the Congress have been galvanised into feverish activity. The Hindu Sabhaites are trying to rally reactionary elements under their banner. Two of their secretaries have returned after a tour of the province in the course of which they advised several prospective candidates to adopt the Hindu Sabha ticket.

RAO GROUP'S TACTICS.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao's group is the potential adversary that the Congress has to contend. The group has a number of sympathisers both within and without the Congress ranks. In spite of a number of forecasts, the exact constituency from which Mr. Rao will contest elections remains a secret, although his election campaign has been launched in one or two constituencies.

The other day, several Congress leaders arranged a meeting at Bilaspur, the home town of the Home Member to inaugurate the Congress election campaign. The supporters of the official 'bloc' adopted a novel method of breaking the meeting and sent some hundred men clad in Khadi. These men started shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai" and other national slogans from the very beginning of the meeting and made business impossible.

PRESS PROPAGANDA.

Four anti-Congress vernacular papers have been started in different parts of the province by this very group and the two leading English newspapers are indulging in a persistent propaganda against the Congress.

The leading vernacular newspapers of the province are, however, solidly supporting the Congress.

TASK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The task before the Congress leaders is thus intricate, knowing as they do that there are wheels within wheels. They have to counteract the anti-Congress propaganda in the press and on the platform, remove misunderstandings caused by the anti-Congress groups by mixing amongst the masses and explain to the voters the Congress programme as adumbrated in the Congress election manifesto.

Encouraged by the success at the polls in the Council of State election in Berar, Congressmen have already launched their campaign and the response so far is reassuring.

Mahatma Gandhi in the Dairy Section of the Village Industries Exhibition at Faizpur.

A terrible motor smash occurred near Kolshet Bridge Agra Road on Friday last. The photo was taken by a member of the 9th and 10th Bombay Troop of Scouts while going on an excursion to Vajreshwari.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY MUST MAKE HEADWAY

All-India Veterinary Conference President Thanks Viceroy For Giving Impetus In That Direction

The ninth session of the All-India Veterinary Conference opened in the Veterinary College, Parel, at 3 p.m. on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. F. Ware, F. R. C. V. S., I. V. S., Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakwarvala, G.B.V.C., in welcoming the delegates of the conference paid glowing tribute to eulogise his services in the course of veterinary research. He also laid stress to the need of pure milk supply and taking proper care of milch cattle.

Mr. F. Ware in his presidential address thanked the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the delegates for the honour done to him.

He referred to the impetus the Animal Husbandry has received on account of the interest taken on the subject by His Excellency the Viceroy. He implored every one concerned in Veterinary Research to take more interest in the development of the Animal Husbandry and advised them to "Be thorough and strive for efficiency".

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

It should be noted that the Golden Jubilee of the Bombay Veterinary College also takes place this year and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will open the function at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th instant.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

A special meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board is to be held on Saturday next when, I am told, a debate of great interest is expected. This debate, says my informant, is to be raised on the question of the cost of renovating the Municipal Office biulding. The actual cost is estimated at Rs. 54,968 and it is observed that a saving of Rs. 434 has been effected on the original estimate. This seems to have caused a lot of comments among some of the councillors.

It appears that the contention of these Councillors is that to date only a sum of Rs. 40,927 has been allocated towards the cost of constructing the building. A provision of Rs. 17,000 for the expansion of the Municipal Office was first made in the Budget estimates of 1935-1936, presented to the Board on 17th April 1935. An additional provision to the extent of Rs. 13,000 was made five months later, when the subject was again raised as urgent matter. This made the estimates stand at Rs. 30,000; but at a meeting on December 3, sanction was obtained for the total cost of Rs. 40,979 and provision of Rs. 10,979 was accordingly made in the Budget for 1936-1937.

A circular letter shows nearly a difference of Rs. 13,189 and yet it claims a saving of Rs. 434.

GYMKHANA X'MAS DANCE.

Yesterday I wrote about various functions that were held during the last four days. Today I am going to write about the annual function of the leading Gymkhana of the suburbs. On Sunday the Bandra Gymkhana held their annual X'Mas Tree Sports and Dance. The sports started at 4-30 p.m. after which Santa Claus, like the one we see in Micky Mouse Christmas Cartoons, came from no body knows where....and then! ..Did not I hear the tiny tots shouting in joy? Their views made the pavilion and its surrounding resound. After Santa Claus had given away the gift from a Christmas Tree that was gorgeously lit and laden with toys, the children were entertained to a treat.

Dancing commenced at 8 p.m. which was very enjoyable. The spotlights Dance Band rendered hot music which kept the gathering in a festive spirit, quite a homely affair this. At about 11-30 the crowd made for home, feeling quite content that they had thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The selection of new candidates for admission into the Gurukula University this year will be held in Easter Holidays on the occasion of the Gurukula Anniversary. Gentlemen desirous to admit their wards, should send in their application and obtain sanction atonce. Rules and application forms etc. can be had from Gurukula office, Kangri.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ing. We particularly appeal to the working class in this country to stand by the strikers in their hour of need. It is not even too late for the Government of India to intervene in this dispute in the interest of industrial peace and appoint a Court of Inquiry for which the workers have already made a demand.—United Press.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Primary Education In Bombay

The Government of Bombay disagree with the views of the Municipal Corporation that a four year course would be more than sufficient in the primary schools. If literacy is to become a permanent possession of the child, a course of five years is essential. The Government of Bombay in this connection quote the Punjab University Enquiry Committee's report which definitely recommends a five year course, also the Travancore Education Reforms Committee, which considers a five year course essential. The Government of Bombay also point out that the revised curriculum proposed by the Corporation omits from the primary syllabus subjects such as nature study, drawing, hand work, etc., and restrict the work to little beyond the 3 R's. The Government consider such a course reactionary and unpsychological and recommend to the Corporation to try the course of the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay. The Government then point out that primary education in Bombay city costs Rs. 46.6 per capita while in the rest of the Presidency it costs Rs. 15.2. The Government observe that if economies are to be effected, the Corporation may consider the question of reducing the scale of pay of their teaching staff.

Wrong Devices

In every province the complaint is made that there is considerable wastage in primary education inasmuch as thousands of pupils relapse into illiteracy soon after leaving school. A shorter course is ill calculated to reduce such wastage. The same must be said about the device of double shift method which reduces the amount of instruction to each class by half. These devices to extend primary education do not deserve to be encouraged, as they lose in quality what they may possibly gain in quantity

Stand By B. N. R. Strikers In Their Hour Of Need

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S APPEAL

Labour Leaders Urge Government To Appoint Court Of Inquiry

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, and Mr. S. C. Joshi, President of the Bombay Provincial National Trades Union Federation, have issued the following joint statement, in connection with the Bengal Nagpur Railway strike:—

"The general strike that has now been going on on the Bengal Nagpur Railway Administration for about a fortnight brings out into prominence the serious disabilities of th workers in getting their grievances heard by the authorities.

"The trouble was brewing since April last in different places like Adra, Bhojudin, Bhaga, Mahuda, Purulia, Burnpur, where the Railway Administration had contemplated several measures of retrenchment, such as putting men on demotions, etc. About thirty men were demoted and transferred, but the difference between the original and reduced wages was paid as allowance for two or three months. This lulled the men into a sense of security and reconciled them to the transfers.

STOPPAGE OF ALLOWANCES.

All of a sudden, the allowances were stopped, and even those which were paid were orderd to be recovered. The demoted men were required to do the same work, although they were supposed to have been posted to a higher job. The absence of quarters in certain places reduced the men's earnings, as they had to pay heavily for finding accommodation in private houses on rents. The small bonus that was paid for regular attendance was stopped, and in some places, the work was increased to twelve hours a day. The dispute as to the interpretation of the pass rules created further discontent.

AGENT'S ATTITUDE.

All these serious and drastic inroads on the wages and condition of work seem to have seriously perturbed the men. They made representations to their immediate departmental heads and kept the Agent informed of these representations. The men also held numerous public meetings and voiced their grievances These were duly brought to the notice of the authorities but without results. In the meantime the workers, owing to continuous deterioration in their wages and conditions of work, were alarmed and apprehended more serious trouble for themselves. It does not appear that in spite of all these happenings, the Agent had taken any steps to allay the fears of the men or to clear any misunderstandings by calling the Union into consultation.

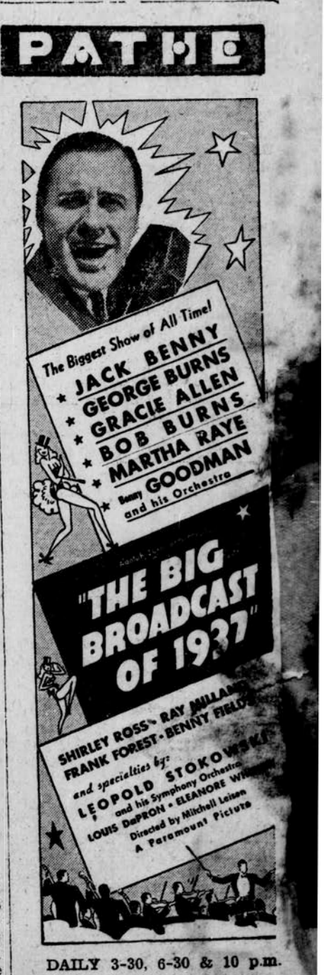
In these circumstances, it is not surprising that after 8 months' continuous efforts to get their grievances redressed, without any response from the authorities, the workers considered that the only solution of their grievances lay in a strike. It is to the credit of these men that they have been conducting their struggle peacefully and constitutionally.

The Trade Disputes' Act machinery seems to have completely broken down and Government have failed to use it as was contemplated when the Act was passed. It may be mentioned that over 500 trade disputes have arisen since the Trade Disputes' Act was enacted in 1929. Many of them were serious enough to dislocate trade, industry and public utilities. The Act provides for Government, in a proper case, to take action on their own initiative without waiting for an application on either side. But in no single case have they done so On the contrary, where applications have been made by the workers Government have almost invariably turned them down. It is on record that since 1929, about 20 applications have been made for the appointment of a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation, but barring 2 or 3 cases all such applications were rejected. The Royal Commission on Labour recommended a joint standing machinery for settlement of disputes, but for nearly six years after the recommendation no action has been taken to implement that recommendation.

COURT OF INQUIRY

The face of these facts, we wonder, what alternative was open to the workers except to declare a strike, which they have done. We, therefore, appeal to the public to support these men in defending their rights and standard of liv-

(Continued in Col. 5.)



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1936

CONGRESS LEAD

The Faizpur session of the Congress has ended, a little earlier than was expected, but not before it gave to the country the lead it needed. That lead was indicated in the President's address itself but it has been amplified in the main resolutions of the session. In a few words, the lead is that the Congress should be further democratised, should wreck the official constitution that is being imposed upon the country and should get it replaced by another formulated by a people's Constituent Assembly. Indeed this very lead was given by Pandit Jawaharlal himself at the Lucknow session nine months ago. But as the details of the proposed plan could not be worked out offhand two important committees were appointed, one to suggest ways to establish more contacts between the Congress and the masses and the other to prepare an agrarian programme to safeguard peasants' interests. Both committees have done much good work but neither has wholly finished its task as several of the Provincial Congress Committees that were to offer suggestions to them after making local investigations have yet to send in their recommendations. The Faizpur session, therefore, has had to adopt tentative resolutions on the basis of such material as was made available to the special committees. But even these, if earnestly carried out by all Congress Committees, should go a long way in further democratising the Congress and promoting the interests of the peasants.

Constituent Assembly

Special importance was naturally given to the resolution on the new Constitution in view of the forthcoming elections. That resolution reiterates the Congress resolve not to submit to the new Constitution or to co-operate with it but "to combat it, both inside and outside the legislatures so as to end it." On the constructive side the resolution declares that the country will accept only such a Constitution as is based on the independence of India and formulated by a Constituent Assembly elected by adult suffrage. It is consequently laid down that "Congress members of the legislatures should take the earliest opportunity to put forward in the new Assemblies the demand for a Constituent Assembly elected by adult suffrage, and this demand should be supported by mass agitation outside to enforce the right of the Indian people to self-determination." The general policy of the Congress representatives in the legislatures has already been indicated in the Election manifesto, which has been endorsed by the plenary session. Important details like the question of office will be decided by the A.I.C.C. but other kindred questions have been referred to a National Convention consisting of Congress members of various provincial and central legislatures, members of the A.I.C.C. and such others as the Congress Cabinet might recommend. A special resolution on this subject provides that the "Convention shall put the demands for Constituent Assembly in the forefront, shall determine the feasible methods for ending the constitution in provinces and for opposing the introduction of the Federal structure of the new Constitution, and will consider what other steps should be taken in the legislatures to give effect to the policy laid down in the Congress election manifesto and the Congress resolutions and the decisions of the All-India Congress Committee." It will be seen that the Convention will be thoroughly amenable to the A. I. C. C. and will be bound by the latter's decisions and the Election manifesto. The idea behind the National Convention is, as the President himself suggested in his address, to help in focussing attention on large national issues, to prevent Congress from "developing provincialism and getting entangled in minor provincial matters." The Convention will also emphasise and strengthen the idea of a Constituent Assembly. Indeed, the President has good reason to believe that "the idea is full of big possibility."

Gandhiji's Great Speech

One of the most inspiring features of the Faizpur session was Mahatma Gandhi's great speech on the Exhibition grounds on Sunday morning. He reiterated therein, perhaps for the thousandth time, his supreme and ever-growing faith in what is known to the world as his Constructive Programme, includnig Khaddar, Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability, prohibition, and now the promotion of cottage industries in general. Even most important than the programme, he said, was the spirit in which it should be worked. What is the use of wearing Khaddar, he asked, if the wearer does not develop the Khaddar mentality, by which he evidently meant the spirit of simplicity and service and non-violence? The gist of the whole address may be stated to be that righteousness not only exalts nations but also wins freedom, provided it is not of a passive or dreamy kind but is action in the service of the country. It is necessary for all workers to be reminded now and then of these fundamental principles, else their labours without the right spirit may all go in vain. The spirit of love, service and self-sacrifice alone can galvanise the masses. Gandhiji is the very incarnation of that spirit and that is why he wields tremendous influence over millions as no other man has wielded in the world in modern times. He is the example of his own precept. Earnest Congress workers cannot do better than strive to be like him and to work like him. And whatever new programmes of action may be devised by them they cannot succeed or can but partially succeed if they are divorced from Gandhiji's constructive programme and from the principles of non-violence and righteousness.

Congress And "Forward Policy"

While aeroplanes are roaring and artillery booming over the Frontier, as Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, said in moving the resolution, Congress has done well unequivocally to condemn the "Forward Policy" of the Government. The ostensible excuse is civilising the tribes by means of road building. This almost age-long road building mania at tremendous and continued sacrifice of men and money would be a most remarkable thing were it not for the fact that it is merely an excuse. For though this policy has been tried for many years, there is no progress worth mentioning in education or other constructive activities. The North West Frontier of India is regarded as of profound strategic importance to the British Empire. This is admitted publicly by the report of the Simon Commission. And the whole policy, political and military, is directed to serve that Imperial end.

But India does not believe in that policy. So far as the interests of India are concerned, India is not threatened from that side. What is more, India regards the Pathans as her friends and she is determined to live at peace with them for she has no aggressive designs on their territory. She can have no quarrel with them much less can she treat them differently from people elsewhere in the country. In a powerful speech in support of the resolution, Sardar Sardul Singh emphasised how before the British came to India, Pathans and Indians were living as brothers, but after the advent of the British nearly twenty expeditions had been taken out against the Trans-Frontier Tribes. Was it in the interest of India? We, therefore, welcome the resolution which, while emphatically refuting an atrocious libel against the Pathans that they are untamed, fierce, truculent and aggressive, declares to them, the solidarity, indeed, the oneness of Indians with them. And we are particularly glad that it was proposed by a Hindu and supported by a Sikh.

PLIGHT OF SECONDARY TEACHERS

Need For Better Prospects

(BY D. W. JOSHI.)

The publication of the proposal providing, although in a small measure, a scheme of facilities for vocational training for boys of High school standard in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad to start with augurs well for the Bombay session of the Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference. An ardent educationist will heave a sigh of relief when he sees that with the launching of apprentice scheme, providing vocational training for boys, Bombay comes to grips with the difficult question of bifurcation at a suitable stage in high school course of studies and the unemployment problem of the youths in howsoever small a degree. Better late than never.

But there are too many handicaps the secondary schools' managers, teaching staff and the pupils are confronted with. The veritable welter of the Matriculation syllabus and the lamentable state of stagnancy of the secondary schools in the presidency barring exceptions which are few and far between, have been on the anvil of public criticism during the last decade; but nothing more than platitudinous high-sounding observations are the outcome. To an ardent educationist's mind the following questions appeal most.

Problems Before the Conference

1. Is the syllabus of the Matriculation which is the school leaving examination suitable for the generality of students a greater number of whom inevitably step out in life for careers?

2. Should there be no selective admissions at the suitable stage for attaining the Matric standard to befit them for higher academic courses?

3. Is there not a pressing need for the adequate provision for the vocational training facilities?

4. Is it not a regrettable fact that the general knowledge of an average Matric student is quite below the mark and consequently of a graduate deficient in diverse ways?

5. Is not the love of books and consequently the provision and proper use of a good library a necessity for instilling the same in all schools and even outside school precincts?

6. Is it not highly desirable to make the acceptance of a minimum salary scale for teachers a condition of the recognition and Government grants-in-aid of all the secondary schools?

7. Is it not high time now to bring about the formation of a secondary teachers' Registration Council with a view to maintaining a Register of secondary teachers qualified to teach in secondary schools?

8. Is it not urgently necessary to introduce without further delay, a provident fund scheme for the benefit of teachers?

9. Is not a concerted action on the part of the teachers a necessity with a view to securing legitimate social status which is largely a matter of man's financial position?

A Sorry Tale

The above are some of the vital and searching questions which await an urgent solution at the hands of the Government and educational experts. The policy of the Government with regard to education in general and the secondary education in particular since the introduction of the Montford reforms calls for strong disapproval and condemnation. Time and again the education Minister one after another puts forward the sorry tale of the educational reform and progress under the plea of retrenchment and financial stringency. The inevitable outcome of the indifference on the part of the Government is that education is having its course just like a ship adrift without a captain, a steward and a rudder. Whatever little progress in respect of the primary and secondary education is being done is not due to the Government efforts or its will. This can be clearly visualized when one knows the indifferent and even regrettable attitude of the educational department which implemented a revised reduced scale for teachers in Government High Schools, despite the thoughtful observations in the latest report on education which would serve as an eye-opener to those in high authority.

Reduced Salaries

The report says:—"Teachers in general have to carry on the work sometimes under most disheartening conditions, particularly in respect of security of tenure, pay and prospects. The status in society enjoyed by the

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 4.)

Fascist Menace

If Dictators Conquer Spain They Will Be Masters Of Europe

By H. N. BRAILSFORD.

During the week of the Royal crisis, a London bus conductor was leading a general discussion among his passengers.

"He's wound himself round the hearts of his people" was his summing up in favour of King Edward.

Then he switched off to the Fascist danger. "If ever Mosley gets into power", he declared, "there'll be nothing for us to do but destroy ourselves."

His words struck me cold. He was a simple man, talking without reflection; but in such utterances, far more than in formal speeches or articles, one reads the mind of *the people.* ...

"Nothing to do but destroy ourselves." But why not destroy the enemy? The man thought of suicide when he should have thought of battle.

In this he was typical not only *of his class, but of our nation, and of the greater part of the civilised world.*

So the average German Social Democrat might have spoken as he watched Hitler's rise to power. But our right to cast stones at the Germans vanished long ago.

Since 1933, with the gallant exception of the Viennese workers, we have all been watching the fatal advance of Fascism, as a mesmerised rabbit watches the oncoming stoat.

China, Abyssinia and Spain bore the heaviest consequences of this timidity, but elsewere also the map is littered with the tide-marks of this Fascist flood.

What Spain Proves

This state of mind is partly to our credit. After the Great War, we had had our fill of fighting. We had grown too civilised to face the bombing planes or even the rubber truncheons.

Unfortunately, our faith in reason was inert and unconstructive. We established neither social justice nor international right, and therefore, by our own sins of omission and commission, we face the threat of class war and international war.

It is too late to undo the past, and the question that confronts us is whether we have the manhood to defend ourselves.

The alternative is to sit still and await the signal for self-destruction.

Spain is the test. This is not civil war: it is the model and rehearsal of what all future wars—all international life—will be.

Never again will solid nations be hurled at one another. Always the class lines will cut across the national divisions.

The question that Spain has raised is whether an international group of Fascist Powers can impose its will against lax and divided democracies, which ignore the challenge.

Why the Western Powers behave in this way is no mystery Something must be allowed for their genuine horror of war, their gropings after a humane civilisation. Something is due to ignorance: this half-mediaeval society in feudal Spain is alien and puzzling.

But the chief reason is that our own English society is cut in two by class. Naturally and inevitably property and aristocracy feel their kindred with these titled rebels in arms against a workers' militia.

What was unnatural was that our official Labour Movement contracted out of the class struggle and sat neutral through the first critical months.

14,000 Germans

Let us see how matters stand to-day. Franco is fighting almost entirely with foreign troops—Germans, Italians, his mercenary Foreign Legion and the Moors.

His few Fascist volunteers are used chiefly for police work behind the front to hold down the workers.

The German troops in mass formations number, if one may trust the "Times" estimate, certainly 10,000, perhaps 14,000 men.

Over and above these are the German airmen and technical officers. The Italians are fewer, perhaps 6,000 men.

On our side the workers' militia is being slowly organised into a disciplined force

Spainards have had no experience of regular warfare for a century, save for the disastrous affair of Cuba, nor are they an industrial people with the habit of organised team-work. But they start with reckless personal courage.

It is this lack of experience that has thrown on us the responsibility for helping them. It is not only that emotionally their cause is ours; they are battling for elementary rights that our fathers won, and to end a poverty and oppression such as this island never knew.

Their cause is literally ours, because the Fascist Dictators will be the masters of our Continent, if they can conquer Spain.

Europe is watching this battle of wills. If men all over Central and Eastern Europe have to say "Democracy is a worn-out creed or words. Fascism alone will act; it has the audacity and it has the bombing planes," what do you suppose will happen next? They will all shelter under the terrible wings of Hitler's planes.

No threatened people, no oppressed class will turn for help in need to London or Geneva. They will rally to the victors. Isolated, we shall then confront a Fascist Continent

They Guard Madrid

If Governments and Parties failed us, gallant men have done their duty. The formation of the International Brigade ranks as the most splendid and hopeful deed in the international history of our class.

It now numbers over 10,000 men, and it grows rapidly. The French, with about 4,000, come first, then the German and Italian exiles, and the Poles.

The British are about 350, but this number grows.

The brigade, well armed, well led by a veteran commander (a Canadian) of the Russian Civil War, saved Madrid when it was about to fall early in November. It has had heavy casualties, but it is gathering strength for further efforts.

Finally, we have all to thank Russia for her generous gifts of arms. These began to arrive only in October. Her planes reached Madrid on November 6, but at once they established a superiority in the air.

She has sent airmen, engineers and tank experts—round about 300 men—but no mass formations, and no infantry. These must come from the West.

All Can Help

There are the facts, gathered by questioning several sources. The reader will see how narrow is the balance.

The Brigade may grow, but Hitler may also send more of his "totalitarian volunteers."

We can all help—with food for Madrid, with money for the Medical Unit. We can all use our influence in every branch of the wide Labour Movement, to stimulate the Party to action.

It ought to be rousing the country to compel the Government to put its foot down to stop the open breaches of neutrality that it now admits. Russia will stop if the Dictators will.

But to the young who have health and strength, above all if they have any training in arms, I would address a direct appeal to join the Brigade.

I do it shamelessly, for in my

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A SERIOUS SITUATION

As was to be expected Germany has seized upon the confiscation of the "Palois" to take some "serious" action against the Spanish Government. German warships have already rushed to Bilbao "though it is not known precisely what order was given to them." Germany will most probably do openly and on an extensive scale what she has already been doing with ill-concealed hypocrisy. The question is: What are the "Non-Interventionist Powers" going to do? Even they cannot now pretend to express doubts as to the justification of confiscating a German ship. The Soviets had the good sense not to precipitate a crisis when the "Komsoniol" was sunk. But Germany is not Russia and Herr Hitler is out to fight and defeat the lawful Government in Spain. What will Britain and France do? Will they summon courage to face Fascism or will they retire disgracefully before it again?

A COWARDLY OUTRAGE.

Italy is making herself felt in the International Zone of Tangier now. A party of 150 Italian blue-jackets headed by an officer broke into the offices of a Spanish newspaper threw documents and papers into the streets and wrecked the printing plant. This international outrage accompanied by patriotic cries of "Viva Il Duce" and "Viva Italia" and rendered still more serious by the fact that it was led by an officer, will, we have no doubt be admired and appreciated by Il Duce. But the provocative impudence of it is unmistakable. For Italians to take violent and illegal objection to a Spanish newspaper's remarks when their Government and their dictator has been heaping insults on insults on a lawful Government is the height of cowardly impertinence. But it is not so much the fault of these fascism-obsessed men as of the so-called democratic Powers who have encouraged Fascism to perpetrate outrage after outrage in the International field with perfect impunity.

VIJAYANAGAR SEXCENTENARY

The celebration of the Sexcentenary of Vijayanagar at Hampi has rightly roused the interest of all parts of India in the great Empire. For, as the Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) observed in his presidential address at the function, the glory of Vijayanagar is the glory of Hindustan. European travellers have left us accounts of the magnificence of the capital of the Empire which, in the words of the Shankaracharya "stagger us with a sense of incredulity at this time." The cultural progress of the Empire was even greater than the material and may be traced in the literary achievements of the time in Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu and Tamil languages. The progress in all these languages shows the catholicity of the Kings in their patronage of literature. The great traditions of the Empire in various spheres should indeed be an inspiration to all Indians for all time. The organisers of the Sexcentenary celebrations have done a service by drawing the attention of the whole country, in a fitting and impressive manner, to the glory of the great Empire.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Many of the resolutions adopted by the All-India Women's Conference were in the nature of appeals to Government and the public to safeguard, through legislation and otherwise, the just rights of women. Women can do much in this direction by making a judicious use of their franchise. It is not enough for candidates for the legislatures to profess Liberal views, they should have the strength to enforce their views. Women will, therefore, find in the Congress candidates their best friends who not only hold radical views but have also the strength and organisation to enforce them. So far as women representatives of the Congress for the Bombay Legislature are concerned, Mrs. Leelavati Munshi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh are among the very best supporters of the women's cause.

COLLIERY DISASTEIS

The resolution passed by the Congress on the tragic series of colliery disasters in Bengal and Bihar culminating in the recent Poidih disaster when more than 250 persons, including a number of women, lost their lives, rightly echoes the keen public feelings on this subject. These accidents cannot certainly go under the category, of what is known in law as 'vis majeure', and the observation in the Congress resolution that "such accidents are preventible and demonstrate the inefficiency of the State and the utter incompetence of the owners and managers of these collieries and their indifference to human suffering" is thoroughly justified. We are aware, no doubt, that the Government of Bengal are holding an inquiry into this appalling tragedy, but such inquiries have been held before without any radical regulations being drawn properly to safeguard the lives of the workers concerned. At any rate the Government must at once prohibit the employment of women underground. Provision must also be made forthwith to pay suitable compensation to the families of the deceased.

AHMEDABAD GIFT TO GOVERNOR

Album of Visit

—Bori Bunder Headlines.

Before complimenting the—er peoples and princes, as it were, of Ahmedabad we thought we would read on. We did and we read "The album was presented to His Excellency at the railway station to-night by the local correspondent of "The Times of India."

* * * *

"In the midst of this philosophic discourse, Mr. Gandhi did not omit to do a little electioneering".

—Anglo-India.

How unsporting of the man! Having retired from active leadership of the Congress he should have ensured a fair opportunity, at least so far as he is concerned, for anti and non-Congressmen to beat the Congress candidates.

* * * *

Referring to the renewed ban, Sjt. Desai asked how Khan Abdul Ghaffar and his associates give up non-violence as soon as they crossed the Frontier.

Simple. The moment they crossed the Frontier they would seriously disturb peace and tranquillity of Mr. Gidney, his associates and his friends. And whatever disturbs P and T is, of course, violent or violence.

* * * *

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in his second broadcast within a fortnight: "Just as there was no room for Christ in an inn on the first Christmas Day so to-day there was no room for Him in the noise and bustle of the hostelry of modern life."

But more than enough room has been fully established for his Grace, any way, during the last few weeks

* * * *

God was not so much denied as being "crowded out," observed his Grace the Primate.

The observation is as happily worded as it is true. God IS being "crowded out"—by Racial prejudice, National Pride, Politico-Econ: Imperialism Empire Prestige, Providential Trusteeship, Philanthropy plus Five per cent etc. etc.

* * * *

"Pray God", commended his Grace, the Coronation "may mark not only the beginning of a new reign, but a new return of the Nation to God, a new loyalty to the King and above all to the King of Kings."

Does it mean the old Christian loyalty to the King of Kings with all its social, economic and political implications?

* * * *

The Women's Conference calls upon women to support Doctor Deshmukh's Bill

One way of doing so is to support Mrs. Deshmukh's candidature as a sort of effective moral gesture.

* * * *

Bori Bunder's Special Congress correspondent reports from Faizpur, that a visitor from Bombay asked "where is Spain" and a visitor from Khandesh town replied that "that country" was "in Australia."

We congratulate our confrere on his smartness. But he has got the facts wrong. We learn from a more reliable source that the Bombay visitor asked "What is Spain?" and the Khandesh fellow who is alleged to have known Australia but not Spain, replied "It is an Australian wild Buffalo which, having escaped from Whipsnade is being chased by Nazis and Fascists on the North-West Frontier of German East Africa."

Our confere must try to think again.

* * * *

But this delightful report of competition in general knowledge reminds us of a brilliant British journalist, now an M. P., who came to India, toured it, made a thorough study of the whole situation and then wrote an authoritative book in which he wrote something brilliantly geographic about the Western Ghats—we forget what it was—and informed his readers that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the leader of—Communalist Muslims.

"DENIAL OF JUSTICE"

Chaliha's Appeal To Congress To Take Up Cause Of 'Excluded Areas'

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 28.

"It is interesting to hear that inclusion of these areas in ordinary administration will be tantamount to objection of the principles of self-determination and denial of justice to them. We should ask whether it is self-determination or British determination which has kept these simple people away from us. Why is the third party trying to erect a wall of separation against their assimilation with the people of the plains."

Thus observed Mr. Khuladhar Chaliha, Member of the Legislative Assembly in his address presiding over the All India Excluded Areas Conference which opened at about 3 this noon in the Subjects Committee Pandal. The Conference was attended by a large number of delegates from Bombay, Central Provinces and other parts of India.

Suggesting that branches of excluded areas Association should be established in different tracts to carry on propaganda against exclusion or partial exclusion of thirteen million people inhabiting 7,209,070 square miles, Mr. Chaliha said:

"Christian missionaries of the West have been busily carrying cultural, religious, educational and medical missions to these areas and conferred innumerable benefits on them. We have not cared to carry the torch of light to these unfortunate people and suffered in consequence. I appeal to the Indian National Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to take up the cause of these people."—U. P. Special Service.

IN PRAISE OF CHRIST

H.E.H. The Nizam's Persian Poems

(From Our Special Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 24.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berars, who is well known as a poet in Persian language has written few poems in Persian on X'mas. The following is the English rendering by Sir Nizamath Jung Bahadur, retired Political Member of the Nizam's Cabinet.

Jesus, in sooth, God's message to proclaim,
Died on the Cross—the symbol of his name.
He brought the Book by which mankind was taught,
And his the voice of faith with meaning fraught;
The word of grace enshrining wisdom's lore,
The sign supreme that showed the good in store.
The seers hailed the promise of that morn,
Rare blossoms come life's garden to adorn.
One of God's chosen Messengers was he,
Of hallowed name, exalted destiny.
Endowed with power the pulse of life to feel,
A healer rare, his people's woes to heal.
No man his father—such was Heaven's design!
To Osman's heart a mystery divine

They Keep Fit On 5 3/4d. A Day

That it is possible to have a perfectly balanced, "keep-fit" diet for 5 3/4 a day has been demonstrated at the Pentridge Prison, Victoria, Australia. During the past 12 months, the prisoners' food has worked out in cost at 5.7d. each per diem.

Food is admittedly cheaper in Australia than in England, and the rations included oatmeal, meat, potatoes, sugar, salt and tea. There were no cases of illness due to malnutrition or lack of vitamins.

The oatmeal provision was not always fully used, and any money over as a result was spent on raisins, currants, spices, rice, curry butter and other foods.

Many prisoners who were discharged during the period came out considerably fitter, as well as presumably wiser, men.

Aussies Pay Doctors' Bills Regularly

One effect of Australia's remarkable recovery from depression is that people are paying their doctors' bills with more frequency and regularity than they have done for years.

This is especially noticeable in Sydney where the businesses of medical brokers are booming. Up to £10,000 have lately been paid for a practice by a Doctor and sales are frequently made at £500 on a "walk out walk in" basis.

CONGRESS & AKALI DAL

Prospects Of Compromise For Election Purposes

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Mr. S. Balwant Singh "Dukhia" General Secretary of the Shromani Akali Dal, has issued a statement to the effect that compromise between the Congress and the Akali Dal regarding the adjustments of seats in the Punjab Legislative Assembly is being worked out by the Shromani Akali Dal and is acceptable to the Panth (Sikh communities). He also appeals to those Akali candidates who are opposing the Congress Sikh candidates and are violating the award of Dr. Gopi Chand to withdraw in favour of the Congress candidates.—United Press.

"GOVINDANAND ON DEATH BED"

Sudden Collapse Sequel To Political Worries

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

The sudden breakdown of Swami Govindanand's health has caused grave anxiety. Enquiries show that Swami Govindanand at Hyderabad, while discussing his Peoples' Party programme with friends suddenly collapsed and became unconscious. Two doctors who attended on him are of the opinion that his brain has become weak due to worries and mental affliction. It was found that he was suffering from paralysis, which had affected one leg and one arm and a part of the face.

The news has caused great concern in Karachi. Nobody is allowed to see him.

Meanwhile, telegrams have been sent to the Congress President, informing him about Swami Govindanand's drooping health and entreating him to send a telegram of solace.

The Secretary of the Garrikhata Congress Committee has wired:—"Govindanand on death bed. Parliamentary Board's decision disqualifying him and worries are responsible for this. Pray send a consolation message."—United Press.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND PARALYSED

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

Swami Govindanand left-wing Congressite, had a serious attack of paralysis his condition, causing anxiety. Medical opinion inclines to the view that recent events connected with the election campaign caused a breakdown in his health. Congress leaders at Faizpur are being communicated with in this connection.—A. P.

GOVT. VICTORY OVER REBELS

MADRID, Dec. 28.

The Government claim successes in yesterday's fighting, which lasted until nightfall. They announce that they completely cleared the Corunna roads, re-established communications with their positions at Aravaca, Pozuelo and Humera, inflicted heavy losses and captured five armoured cars.—Reuter.

BRITISH EMBASSY FOR VALENTIA

MADRID, Dec. 28.

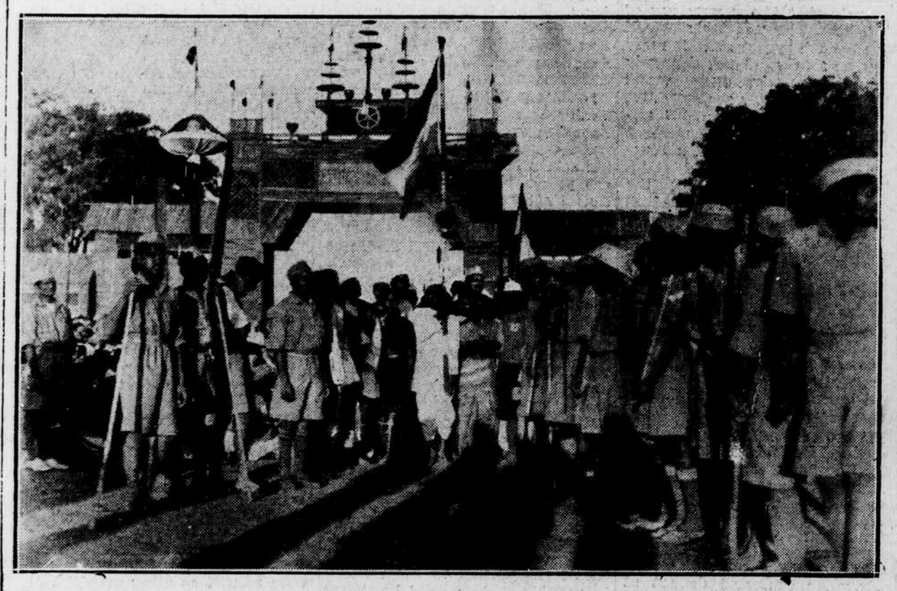
The British Embassy is leaving for Valencia forthwith. All refugees have been requested to leave the premises by Wednesday.—Reuter

REASON FOR TRANSFER

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The transference of the British Embassy from Madrid to Valencia is due to the fact that there seems to be no prospect of an early return of the Spanish Government to Madrid. Hence Mr. Forbes is not in a good position to maintain close contact with important political authorities. Moreover, measures to supply the staff with necessary provisions have become increasingly difficult. As regards voluntary relief organisations, it is pointed out that Mr. Forbes will be able to visit Madrid periodically and give any necessary assistance.—Reuter.

Flag hoisting by Pandit Jawaharlal at Tilak Nagar



Last torch bearer arriving at Tilak Nagar for the open Session of the Congress on Sunday.

Miss Maniben Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Vallabhbhai arriving for the Subjects Committee meeting.

Mrs. Krishna Hati Singh, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Bhulabhai Desai arriving for the Subjects Committee meeting.

THE IMPOSSIBLE MADE POSSIBLE

(From Our Special Correspondent)
FAIZPUR (Congress Camp)
Dec. 28.

It may now be taken for granted that the Congress will never again go back to the cities. Faizpur has the distinction of having blazed the trail of what is described as the ruralisation of the Congress. The first village session was an outstanding success. The session as a whole can be summed up as another demonstration of the way that Gandhiji has of making the apparently impossible, possible.

17 FIRE-BRIGADES PUT OUT FIRE OPERATIONS

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

The underground fire was practically extinguished at 1 a.m. after seventeen fire brigades have been in operation directed by the head of the fire brigade with loud-speaker from a special car.

Many underground workshops, most of the electric wiring and wooden panelling were destroyed.

GERMAN WARSHIPS FOR SPAIN

BERLIN, Dec. 28

Germany's steps in reply to the seizure of 'Palos' will be announced on Monday or Tuesday. In the meantime it is generally agreed that German warships have been sent to Bilbao though it is not known precisely what order was given them.

A semi official comment on the Anglo-French representations on the subject of despatch of volunteers to Spain points out that Germany months ago had emphasised that volunteers was the most important aspect of intervention.

Authoritative spokesman told Reuter that many persons of all countries wanted to join the fight in Spain.

The other side started its support much earlier by collecting money on behalf of the Spanish Government.—Reuter.

WHAT AILS POPE

Ulcers May Undermine Strength

VATICAN CITY: Dec. 28.

The Pope spent a fairly good night, and is officially said to be progressing favourably. The chief difficulty at present is that the ulcers on the left leg have not responded to treatment and it is feared that the pain may undermine the Pope's strength. Nobody now refers to the possibility of his leaving his bed in the near future.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION BILL PASSED.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

The Senate by 170 votes to 89 adopted the bill providing for compulsory arbitration in labour disputes with few modifications in the text as passed by the Chamber.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, and Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar snapped at the Flag Salutation

HITLER IN A DILEMMA

To Send Fresh Reinforcements To General Franco Or .....?

LONDON, December 28.

Herr Hitler's Christmas conundrum is given prominence in the Press.

It is reported that General Faupel, the head of the German mission to Burgos, recently returned to Germany and advised Herr Hitler that 70,000 men were required to ensure victory for General Franco. Herr Hitler is said to be considering whether to provide the necessary reinforcements or limit himself to his existing commitments.

The German General Staff is believed to favour the latter, the Nazi Party the former, course. Should the former view prevail, it is believed that Russia will not remain passive while internal pressure on the French Government to intervene might become irresistible.

A high German official is quoted however as declaring that there is no question of sending big contingents to Spain and ridiculing the suggestion that the "Palos" incident might lead to serious international complications.—Reuter.

LAHORE EDITOR DEAD

Mr. Raghavan Succumbs To Heart Failure

LAHORE, December 28.

Mr. G. S. Raghavan, the Editor of *The People*, died of heart-failure at noon to-day, at his residence in Lahore.

Mr. Raghavan had a serious motor accident recently, near Patiala, and was discharged from Patiala Hospital, only yesterday, when he returned to Lahore. He had a sudden seizure at noon and died within a few minutes. Mr. Raghavan leaves, one son and two brothers.—A.P.

A Brilliant Journalist

Mr. G. S. Raghavan whose premature death is reported by the "Associated Press" started his journalistic career in the "Bombay Chronicle", on the editorial staff four years after it was founded, and soon made his mark as a young active journalist. His 'news sense' made him indispensable for the responsible work at night, and he worked as night sub-editor for a number of years. His power of grasping matters quickly made him useful also as an occasional reporter which work he did satisfactorily without the knowledge of shorthand

PRIMATE CONTINUES CAMPAIGN

"Past Year Can't Be Forgotten: Resettle Foundations Of National Life"

LONDON, Dec. 2[illegible]

Just as there was no room for Christ in an inn on the first Christmas day, so to-day there was no room for Him in the rush and bustle of the hostelry of modern life, declared the Archbishop of Canterbury, broadcasting to the Nation a solemn 'Recall to Religion".

He commented on the slackening and scorning of old standards of morality visible in loosening ties of marriage restraint upon the impulse of sex. He was convinced that there was the instinct for religion and sound morality in the common heart.

God was not so much dead as being "crowded out". Everyone knows how needful pleasures are as a means of escape from the strain of life or monotony of work. See that they are wholesome.

"In our national history, the past year can never be forgotten but its most recent vivid memories had better now be kept in silence.

"Let us turn from the past to the future and look upon all that has happened as a call to us to establish and re-settle the foundations of our national life. Within five months the King will be consecrated to his high office. The August ceremony will not be complete in its full meaning unless the Nation with and through its King consecrates itself to service of God. Pray God it may mark not only the beginning of a new reign but a new return of the Nation to God, a new loyalty as to the King and above all to the King of Kings.—Reuter.

system. And he believed that the knowledge of shorthand was not 'sine qua' for giving a tolerably good report.

To seek fresh field and pastures new—to which he was temperamentally inclined—he left the "Chronicle" about a decade and a half ago, and worked on the editorial staffs of various papers, including "Hindustan Times", the "Pioneer" and the "Hindu Herald" (now the "Daily Herald") and lastly the "People" as its editor.

He was a brilliant conversationalist and a good writer.

The news of his death has cast a gloom in the "Chronicle" office where he was much respected and his company his old colleagues lovingly sought, while he dropped down occasionally, in his visits to journs in the metropolis, will be much missed by them as well as a large number of journalists and politicians with whom he came in contact. May he rest in peace!

TONSILS
SCROFULA
PILES
CANCER

ETC., ETC.
CURED WITHOUT OPERATION

Electric or Radium Treatment

Consult or write:— M. M. KAPADIA Malharrao Kalbadevi

DADY SHETH AGIARI LANE, BOMBAY 2.

No Status For India Without Freedom

(Continued from uage 1)

said that it was a matter for the Executive Committee to decide the convenient time. The change was not a vital one.

The delegate said "Let us first decide where we should hold the next Congress Then we will decide the time".

Finding that there was opposition to the resolution, the President asked Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., to formally move the resolution, authorising the A.I.C.C. to decide the month in which the next session of the Congress should be held.

Mr. Subrahyam said that introduction of the word "next" practically meant that he had won his point.

Mr. Nariman opposing the resolution said that the resolution passed by the Subjects Committee was different from the one moved by Mr. Gadgil. He objected to the word "next" being included, and said that the time for the Congress session had been experimented before, and the Lucknow session ultimately changed it. The month of December was the best from many points of view.

Supression Of Civil Liberties

...er the delegate from Maha...la had opposed the change ...Swami Sahajanand had sup...d it, the resolution was put ...e and passed by a large ma...

...Govind Vallabh Pant moved ...esolution on the suppression ...il liberties. In a very power...eech Pandit Vallabh Pant ...at suppression of civil liber...as going on daily. For in... Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan ...as anxiously looked for to ... people, was banned from ...g the Frontier Province, in ... of the declaration from Le...tive Assembly and Provincial ...islatures that elections would ... be interfered with. But those ...arations were not strictly ad...ed to. Again was, there any ... heart which was not mov... the happenings in Bengal. ...e Pandit Vallabh Pant was ... his speech, kisans entered ...andal and took their seats ...e rostrum.

M. S. Aney seconded the ...lution in a forceful Marathi ...h. He detailed instances of ...ession of civil liberties and ...d that people in India had be...ome so accustomed to these sup...pressions of elementary rights these days that they had become indifferent.

At this stage the loud speaker failed and the audience got a little restive. A large number went out mistaking that the session was over, but found out later that they had made a mistake and returned again.

Continuing Mr. Aney said that the civil disobedience movement had been stopped, yet repressive laws still remained on the Statute Books. He referred to the instance of Mr. Vinayak Rao Savarkar's incarceration.

FLOWER OF BENGAL IN TRAVAIL.

Mr. Rajkumar Chakravarti said that he came from a province where suppression of liberty was rampant. The finest flower of Bengal was in travail. There was no family which had not shed tears for someone near and dear. Taking the instance of Midnapur he said that every Congress body was under a ban. People had been shut out of Midnapur because some relative had taken part in the civil disobedience movement. Articles and news which could not be published outside Bengal could not be printed in the province. The remedy for all this lay in their hands.

The resolution was passed.

WAR ON INDIA ACT

Pandit Malaviya's Moving Appeal

Babu Rajendra Prasad moved the resolution on the elections and Constituent Assembly. He declared that none need imagine that those who went to the legislatures would bring them nearer to Swaraj. The big work before the Congress did not lie in the Councils but outside. Though there was difference of opinion on the acceptance or non-acceptance of office, there was none as regards the object of wrecking the Constitution.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya rose to second the resolution and was greeted with prolonged cheers and cries of Malaviya-ki-Jai. Pandit Malavia asked:

"Why do we reject the New Constitution? We cannot achieve Swaraj through this Constitution. Not only does it not give freedom, but it takes away what little freedom we have. So long as Britishers are in India they will look to their own benefit and not to the benefit of India".

If an impartial tribunal were to look at it, it will be found that the Constitution has been forced on India in order to enforce British rule. For the last fifty years we have been crying that we should be allowed to rule our country. The world knows this. India is one of the biggest countries in the world. Look at its past. Can anyone doubt that it had a glorious past? What is to happen to India has been decided by the British Parliament 6,000 miles away. Britain has often declared that India will be ruled in consultation with Indians, but not on one occasion has Britain consulted Indians.

"WE MUST HAVE SWARAJ"

"We are fit to rule ourselves and we have not lost the power of ruling which our ancestors possessed. While other countries in the world, including Egypt, have got freedom, is there an Indian whose heart is not moved at this deplorable state of India to-day? In spite of our capacity and intelligence, we are slaves of the British. Are we not ashamed of it?

The British people say: "Work this Act for ten years and then we will give you another instalment." Can we tolerate this? I am convinced that as long as we are controlled by the British Parliament we cannot have Dominion Status or any other status. Look at what is happening in free countries. Look at Japan. She is respected all over the world. Other countries which were really on the verge of collapse are getting freedom.

I am deeply moved. It is our right to have freedom. Even if British domination in India were heavenly, we cannot tolerate it. We must have Swaraj.

Those who are self-centred and filled with pride, refuse to realise this plight of India. Not only are the Britishers afraid and express surprise at our wish to be independent of British people, but there are many Indians who express surprise at our determination to have complete independence Is there any Indian who thinks that we should not rule ourselves and should not be independent? (No, No, was the cry from the vast concourse). Is there any Indian who does not wish that our status should be as that of the British? ("No" was the cry again.)

I LIVE IN HOPE.

"We have to decide and take a vow that we will not be happy until we attain liberty. We should be ashamed that we are not free. It is a matter of shame and sorrow. It is essential that we should forget our differences and join hands. We want the friendship of Britain.

If Britain wants our friendship she can have it. But if she wants us to be her dependents, we do not want it.

Do we not want the Army under our control? Look at the preparations being made for war. Look also at the way that other countries are taking steps for the betterment of their people. It is fifty years since I have been in the Congress. I may not live long and I may die with the sorrow that India is not free; but yet I also hope that I will live to see India free."

Proceeding Pandit Malaviya asked how many of those present knew of the conditions of the kisans. Children did not have enough food to eat, nor enough clothing to wear. The remedy for all this lay in Swaraj. "But how many want Swaraj?" He put the question to the audience: "Do you want Swaraj," and paused for an answer.

"Yes' came the reply from the audience.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

"This cry," he said, "should ring round the villages. It should ring all round India, not once but all-round the year. We should see that the Congress is strengthened.

Let every man, woman and child see and know what the Congress is and see that it is strengthened. India has every kind of material to make her happy, but she is not united and, therefore, she is under the intolerable yoke of foreign domination. The time is gone when anyone community could rule. All communities should join to rule. So long as we do not feel the shame of foreign domination, our conditions will not improve".

He reminded the audience of the saying that the Britisher would not give way until there was fear in him. "You should prepare to create that fear and then the British Government will recognise our demands and concede them. But one day's shouting in the open session of the Congress is not enough. We have to work all the 365 days. Throw away your cowardice. Become brave and take the vow to be free".

OFFICE CONTROVERSY

Mr. S. A. Dange moved an amendment to the effect that the State visualised in the resolution should come into existence through uncompromising anti-imperialist struggle and "seizure of power". He declared that against one constitution they could not pose another. They could not pose the slogan of Constituent Assembly against the slogan of constitution. Before the Constituent Assembly came, they should capture power and then the Constituent Assembly could frame the scheme that the country wanted.

Sardar Sardul Singh Kaveesher moved another amendment to the effect that no Congressmen shall accept office under any circumstance, that Congressmen shall bring an end to the normal working of the Constitution in any way and that they shall not accept any responsibility for the working of the Constitution.

He said that if the wrecking of the Constitution was their object, why should they not state it now? As long as they did not definitely decide this question, they would be taking the country backward. He warned that if they accepted ministership, they would be giving a blow to Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary programme of 1921. Though Gandhiji had left the Congress, the spirit of Gandhiji still there and if they accepted mnistership that spirit would fade.

Mr. Thakur Prasad Saxena moved another amendment stating that the decision of the office acceptance question be taken not by the A.I.C.C., but by the open session. He said that he had nothing to say against the A.I.C.C. but he wanted to preserve the right of the delegates to decide such momentous questions.

SATYAMURTI PLEADS FOR A CHANCE.

The President announced that Mr. S. M. Joshi had another amendment identical to Mr. Saxena's.

Mr. Satyamurti in a effective speech supported the original resolution and opposed all amendments. He expressed delight at the fact that Pandit Malaviya who was opposed to the resolution at Lucknow seconded it now. Mr. Satyamurti maintained that it was a practical, wise and statesmanlike decision which should appeal to those who saw far-ahead. After accepting the Election Manifesto which declared the rejection of the Constitution, no legislator would co-operate with the Act. "Give us a chance to demonstrate at the proper time in the proper manner before the proper authority to reject and wreck the Act," he declared. I conceive of three possible ways of wrecking the Act:

(1) By not obeying the laws of the legislature. Does anyone advocate this method?

(2) To boycott the elections. Does anyone advocate it?

(3) To prevent the Act functioning. To prevent reactionary elements and communalists working it for their own benefit and to the detriment of the country's interests, we must enter legislatures, capture positions of vantage and create deadlock and bring about a crisis. I conceive that when we have disciplined, honourable, patriotic, compact Ministers amenable to Congress discipline and willing to obey the orders of the Congress there is no fear, of their going astray. When office is offered to the Congress we will lay down the conditions and if all the conditions are accepted and if all our premises are fulfilled, ministerships will be accepted and we will force the Governor to accept our demands. The only alternative for the Governor is to suspend the Constitution. What will happen then? There is Mahatma Gandhi and we are here and we know what to do. I see no other way of wrecking the Act. Mere verbal statement that "I want to wreck the Act" will not do. I challenge the sponsors of the amendment to show another way of wrecking the Act. Life is larger than logic. Are we going to judge everything with the yard-stick of logic? The Election Manifesto says that this question will be decided immediately after the elections. Why should we go back upon it?"—A. P. Special.

DE VALERA'S EXAMPLE.

Nothing has happened to compel us to go back. It is argued once you reject the Constitution you should not accept office. Take the case of De Valera. I cannot think of a better way of wrecking the Act than mine. Sardar Sardulsingh's argument about bringing an end to the normal working of the Constitution is hollow. We want to terminate effectively and speedily the entire Constitution and destroy the sham. Sardar Sardul Singh says that under no circumstance we shall accept office. Is it a logical theory, vedantic 'sub-sutra,' or Koranic indictment, Christmas precept? Are we not politicans? It is a mere obsession of Sardar Sardul Singh that, Swaraj is less important than non-acceptance of offices. I know what havoc had been caused by the current communal anti-democratic party of Zamindars and landlords in Madras. It is not because we are anxious for ministerships that we want to accept offices; but we want to prevent such reactionaries who are tools in the hands of the bureaucracy from killing our spirit. As regards the argument born of suspicion of Congressmen who enter the legislatures, it is beneath contempt. I take no notice of it. It shows an inferiority complex. There may be blacksheep. The arm of Congress is long enough to haul them up."

In conclusion Mr. Satyamurti said: "We are determined to bury the Act and build on its ashes the spectacle of New India."

Mr. S. M. Joshi supporting Sardar Sardul Singh's amendment, declared that if the non-Brahmin Party in Bombay lost whatever influence it had, it was after they accepted offices.

Mr. Amar Singh Saigal opposing Sardar Sardul Singh's amendment reminded the audience of the Karachi Congress resolution regarding salary limits and said that let not people be under the delusion that by accepting offices, they could get big salaries.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo supported the resolution which he said was calculated to have far-reaching influence. Because the Congress failed to get independence in 1930, there appeared to be the impression that the fight for independence was being given up. The fight for independence could never be given up. It would be carried on by Congressmen even in Councils. There could not be any question of co-operation with the Government which they had been fighting.

WISEST DECISION

Closure was applied and Babu Rajendra Prasad replying to the debate said that Mr. Dange showed a method, but he was not sure that its appliction to India would be possible. Nor did he know when that method could be applied in India. The present decision regarding the office question was not a sign of indecisiveness. Under certain conditions not to take a decision was the wisest decision. "If we showed up our differences on this question now no one would be happier than our enemies."

Mr. Dange's amendment was put to vote and declared lost by a majority.

Sardar Sardul Singh's amendment was lost by 451 votes to 262 votes. Mr. Saxena's amendment was also lost and the original resolution was carried amidst cheers.

AGRARIAN PROBLEM.

The resolution on the calling of a Convention immediately after the Provincial Elections was put from the chair and passed unanimously.

Mr. Gadgil moved the resolution on the agrarian problem and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai seconded it.

The President told the House that he would have liked to have a full dress debate on the resolution, but there was no time.

NEXT CONGRESS IN GUJERAT

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 28.

Delegates from Gujerat are greatly pleased that the next session of the Congress will be held in their province and are discussing informally, where exactly the session should meet. Although claims of other villages have not been ruled out Bardoli appears to stand with the best chance of being fixed as the venue.

Gujerat delegates apparently desire to demonstrate that the ideal, which Gandhiji yesterday held up in his speech at the open session that village Congress session could be successfully held within the limit of five thousand rupees, is within the bounds of possibility. It is understood that invitation from Gujerat was made in consultation with Gandhiji.—A. P.

PILGRIMS ALL TO TILAKNAGAR

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 28.

The stream of visitors to Tilaknagar continued unabated throughout and at a modest computation it is believed at least two lakhs and fifty thousand people from rural areas came their pilgrimage to Faizpur.

Gandhiji's dream of successful village session and its effect on village folk may be gauged from the fact that, hundreds of souls consider it their duty to pay homage to the National Flag with offerings of plantain leaves and flowers at all hours of the day.—U. P. Special Service.

CONGRESS WORK IN STATES

President Lays Down General Principles For Guidance

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has addressed a lengthy letter to the Secretary of the Bangalore District Congress Committee enunciating the general principle governing the Congress policy in regard to Indian States.

Pandit Jawaharlal in the course of the same says:—

"All Congress activities can be carried on in States with variations necessitated by special circumstances and subject to not coming into open conflict with States authorities. More or less this principle applies to the rest of India also because we have to vary activities according to the area and particular circumstances applicable to it. As Satyagraha has been suspended by the Congress this should not be resorted to anywhere without special permission. It is open to the Congress Committee in the State to carry on all organisation activities of the Congress Committee as well as constructive and other work. They can agitate in constitutional way for changes in political or social structure. They can criticise the Government of the State and condemn it for acts of commission and omission. They may even if they are strong enough for the purpose, resort to direct action for removal of grievances. But this must not be indulged without previous reference to and permission of higher Congress authorities."

BAN ON NATIONAL FLAG.

Referring to the ban on the National Flag in the Mysore State Pandit Jawaharlal says:—

"It is certainly open to you to criticise or condemn this action of the State Government just as it is open to you to condemn all suppression of civil liberties in the State as well as other activities of the State Government which are in your opinion harmful to people."

Regarding the elections to the State Assembly Pt. Jawaharlal says:—

"You have the right to run candidates to the State Assembly on your own responsibility. This matter cannot be mixed with our Parliamentary programme for the rest of India. Any programme or policy that you may adopt there must be in consonance with the general Congress policy."—United Press Special.

Australia Speeds Up Her Farms

A record butter churning has just been put up by an Australian butter factory near Terang, in Victoria. The output for one day was 9 3/4 tons, and the factory handled 28,000 gallons of milk.

Contrasted with the old method of farm labourers, who "sat down and milked and milked and milked," is the new machinery which enables a rotating platform to wash, dry and milk 50 cows at each revolution in 12½ minutes, or 1,680 cows in seven hours.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

enterprise which are so indispensable for individual well-being and for national progress.

NOT AS AN END.

Although I have to-day discussed at length the problem of education and have stressed the need for organising our educational system so that it may fulfil that purpose more effectively, I must ask you to remember that all this should not be looked upon as an end but as only a means to a much higher end. It is true that for a very large majority of people education could not be altogether dissociated from its utilitarian aspect of peparing men for their livelihood. It is also necessary in this age of growing democracy to train people in a clearer perception of their rights and obligations as citizens. The conditions of a new and changing economic, political and social order make it incumbent upon us to develop in the community more of knowledge and understanding. But it would be a fatal mistake to regard these objects, howsoever important, as the primary function and the fundamentals of education. There are yet for everyone of us some major problems of life in the understanding of which education must help.

"Educational System Must Be Reorganised"

Pt. Iqbal Narain Deplores Wide Gulf Between Masses And Literates

In the course of his presidential address at the twelfth session of the All-India Educational Conference at Gwalior on Sunday, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University said:—

Our country is no doubt rapidly assimilating the new ideas of the West but this kind of assimilation, which is but another name for imitation, cannot develop, as it has not indeed developed, the constructive capacity and the creative genius of our people. Only an education with a definite constructive aim appealing to the heart of the community can become effective and creative. In the case of India the inhibitory pressure of alien standards has not allowed a sufficiently free scope for the expression of its deeper life.

What is the position in India to-day as it is reflected in our educational system? From its very inception it has lacked the initiative to organise public education wholesale and to broadbase it on wide social foundations. The needs of the masses and their speedy intellectual emancipation were not for quite a long time taken into account. The necessary result of a policy characterised by such a narrow vision has been that primary and vocational instruction, which is altogether indispensable for increasing general prosperity and culture and for giving sufficient strength to public life and opinion, has been sadly neglected.

The very low position given to the mother tongue in the scheme of education and the avoidance of the use of the vernaculars as the medium of instruction in our schools are anomalies which would strike any foreign visitor who would approach the question without any preconceived bias, but which force of habit makes us quietly submit to and tolerate. It is not therefore surprising that a system of education so essentially defective in its outlook has created an enormous gulf between the educated classes and the masses who are deeply plunged in illiteracy and are altogether traditionalists in their ways, and who neither show a proper understanding of the larger needs of the country nor of their own individual and domestic well-being.

BEGINNING TO SEE CLEARLY

It is however fortunate that we are beginning to see a little more clearly the dark spots in the educational system in vogue, and the over-pressing sense of our backwardness is now urging us to give more serious thought to the problem of educational re-organisation All over the civilised world we notice a changed attitude towards the whole meaning of education, and we find that there is a decidedly scientific approach to educational problems. The feeling is thus growing strong every day that the whole educational system in our country has to be permeated with a new spirit.

Why should not some of our teachers who may be gifted with the necessary imagination and insight into the psychology of children, and who could write in a simple and entertaining style, help in the production of such literature for children? Why should not some of our resourceful and enterprising publishers and printers make a bold experiment in this field? Why should not the different Provincial Governments encourage the production of such useful literature by offering handsome prizes and subsidies to authors whose works may be approved?

ELEMENTS OF WEAKNESS

The same elements of weakness which are so marked in the education of our children in their early life are noticed even more prominently in our Secondary Education. The general features of the defects in our present system of secondary education in India are more or less the same as were found in other countries.

For the last 75 years or more we find that in all the Provinces of India there have been two well-recognised grades, covering altogether a period of 4 years, after the completion of what is called the "middle" stage of secondary education and before the commencement of the regular Degree Course of a University. Thousands of High Schools and hundreds of Colleges in India have by this time been established on the basis of this gradation and are being financially supported by the public and helped by provincial governments with grants-in-aid.

NEW SYSTEM SUGGESTED

But, judging from the views repeatedly expressed of late in the annual and quinquennial reviews of education in India, we find indications of a new love for a system of triennial in place of biennial examinations having grown in responsible circles.

SOLUTION TO UNEMPLOYMENT

It is time we were a little more clear in our minds about the issues involved. A solution of unemployment which could give any kind of a more or less permanent relief can only be expected when a satisfactory adjustment of the political, financial, commercial and economic policy of the State were made, or in other words by means of proper economic planning.

Technical and vocational education can, however, materially contribute towards raising the efficiency of the people in producing wealth and help them to an appreciable extent in earning their livelihood. "Realistic" education with a "practical bias" could help in the development of the latent capacities of the pupils and of their intelligence. It would make them much more practical-minded and develop the great qualities of initiative and

(Continued in Col. 5.)

PRESS OPINION ON PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal's presidential address is worthy of the occasion and of the man, is the gist of the comments made by Nationalist papers here.

THE "AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA" says:

"The address fully sustains the reputation he has built up as a clear thinker and a vigorous writer.

The speech gives a courageous lead to Congressmen and the country.

The flag is held high and there is no sign of weakness in the hand that holds it.

It may be possible to pick holes in the speech on the 'dohai' (plea) of realities of the situation, but the high idealism and direction of activity should inspire all"

THE "FORWARD" writes:

"The chief merit of Pt. Jawaharlal's presidential address lies in this that it is a masterly clarification of the situation and definite disentanglement and fixation of the main issue, out of the mumbled web of confusion. In his address, he has displayed a remarkable synthesis of vision and practical common sense."

The Vernacular daily "ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA" characterises the address as short but full of suggestion for relevant problems.

According to the paper, the address does not attempt to unduly excite the minds of national workers and politicians but puts before them live issues of the day in an analytical way.

THE "BASUMATI", another vernacular daily, however, expresses disappointment at not finding in the address any practical suggestions for the solution of the present-day problems and says it is full of ideals, but empty of practical experience.—United Press.

INTENSE COLD PUTS LOUD SPEAKERS OUT OF ORDER

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 28.

Owing to intense cold mobiloil got frozen for which loud speaker could not work and the Subjects Committee meeting was delayed this morning.

It is understood if the open session does not conclude to-night another sitting will be held to-morrow morning to conclude by 10 in the morning whereafter the All-India Congress Committee will meet.—United Press Special.

Fields, Factories And Workshops

Indian Workmen And Company Insurance

It Is The Only Remedy For Employer's Refusal To Compensate For Workers' Risks

(BY B. R. JADHAV.)

Recently the Government of India have appointed the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee to go into the question of Compulsory Insurance of Motor Vehicles against the third party risks. The question of compulsory insurance is being discussed now by various bodies and views both for and against are being expressed. This question of compulsory insurance has many facets and as such it should not be considered from a particular point of view. As viewed from the point of employers' interest, the Committee of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta find such kind of compulsory insurance as impositions which will make the transport costlier. But one must. at the same time take into consideration hardships caused to the dependents of the deceased who are fatally injured by Motor Vehicle accidents. One must pity the position of the dependents of such unfortunate persons who lose their lives there being no fault on their part. Such dependents when they find after successful litisation that they can not recover compensation or damages from the owners of the Motor Vehicles they being found out as men of straw, must be pitied. Under these circumstances compulsory insurance is the only remedy available. The employers of the motor vehicles also will feel the justice of this measure when they consider this point with equanimity of mind.

INSECURITY OF PAYMENT.

The owners of the motor vehicles are required to pay compensation to the injured motor drivers and cleaners and in the case of fatal accidents to their dependents under the new amendment of teh Workmen's Compensation Act passed in July 1934. It is hoped the Committee appointed by the Government of India will consider the new risk of the motor vehicle owners under the Workmen's Compensation Act along with the third party risk and will provide for this new risk in the measures recommended.

The insecurity of payment even after successful litigation is not felt only in the cases of accidents due to motor vehicles. This insecurity is felt in accidents other than motor accidents also. The writer of this small article has experience of representing cases of injured workmen and in case of fatal accidents of their dependents under the Workmen's Compensation Act since 1923. In spite of the best precautions taken by legislatures in framing the provisions of the Workmens' Compensation Act there are some unfortunate workmen who do not get the advantage of the Act owing to the same insecurity of payment even after successful litigation. Of course, the number of such cases are very small as compared to that of the successful workmen who do get due compensation after the necessary litigation.

Small Factory owners, Licensees of the Stone Quarry, the owners of fire-works factories and petty building contractors are some of the employers who though covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act easily escape their liability generally they being men of no means.

WORLI EXPLOSIONS.

There were two terrible explosions in Bombay at Worli in the Fire Works Factories, one in the month of April, 1935, and the other previous to that. In these explosions nearly 2 dozen unfortunate workmen were blown to pieces having met with tragic fatal accidents. In the case of these two sets of accidents applications were made for compensation in the Court of the Commissioner for Workmens' Compensation, Bombay and awards were made in favour of the dependents of the deceased workmen. But in all these cases not a single pie has been recovered from the owners of the Fire Works Factories concerned.

The licensees for Stone-quarries, atleast in Bombay, start their business with practically no capital. They take some space from a hillock from its owners at a certain rate of measurement and start their work. The owners of the hillocks are not covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. The workers in the stone quarry if they met with an accident arising out of and in the course of their employment have to recover compensation from the licensees of these quarries. Such workmen are always exposed to great risk. Sometime they fall from a considerable height where they have to work with the support of the ropes tied up on the top of the hillocks. Sometimes they are buried alive under the earth caused by a sudden landslip of the quarry. The workers in the quarry find it difficult to recover compensation from the licensees even after successful litigation the licensees being men of unstable finances.

MASONS AND TILE TURNERS RISKS.

Everybody knows the dangers of the poor unfortunate workmen

(Continued in Col. 3)

LAND TAXATION IN INDIA VII

Assessment On Agricultural Land Converted Into Building Sites

Increases In The Rates Being Enforced On The Basis Of Obsolete Nineteenth Century Theory

By MANEKLAL H. VAKIL

Increases of assessment on agricultural land converted into building sites for residential, commercial or industrial purposes in the vicinity of large and growing towns and cities are being made on the assumed principle of taxes on unearned increaments and the nineteenth century theory of landlord's rent based upon the assumption of the ownership of land being ultimately in the Government of this country.

FALLACY OF OWNERSHIP

We have already discussed in a previous section the fallacy of such ownership being vested in Government even in the case of agricultural land. Prior to 1865 the Gaon Thans and building sites in vilages, towns and cities continued free from any Government assessment as in the British rule of the Moslem and Hindu States who did not claim to be the owners of land and who considered it a duty to provide such building sites for their subjects free from any assessment. "Up to that time" writes, F. G. Anderson, at page 230 of Land Revenue Rules (1031) Bombay Presidency, Reprint Edition 1935, "the importance of properly assessing non-agricultural land had not been sufficiently recognised and that not only had tackled but also they had not been effectively put into operation, or many sites in cities and town had been encroached upon and were held free of assessment without authority and the same thing would continues in future unless machinery was designed to set to work to prevent it." The obvious remedy adopted was to survey all non-agricultural land in towns and cities with an investigation into the titles. Mr. Anderson writes in his valedictory note to the Bombay Land Revenue Rules on 25th April 1929 from Monte Carto that "the revised rules for regulating and conversion of agricultural land to more profitable uses are step by step usurping the ideals of long age (set for them by himself) in supplement (a) Part (ii) of his compilation of the rules.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL INCREASES

Since 1928 the Standard Rates are determined at 5 per cent. on half the full market value in the case of building sites in large cities, Mr. Anderson writes at page 257 "It has been the fixed policy of Government to secure for the public at least half of this income and 'this could not have been done' unless the periods of revision of assessment are fixed, say 15 years at the most. The Government of India expressed its opinion that 30 years should be the maximum period. The Bombay Government adhered to the 50 years period up to 1928 and a minimum of 30 years since then. "In many localities standard rates were vitiated by concessions to induce holders to use their lands in a sanitary manner which further divorced the assessment from the value". The public bodies including the Municipalities make representations to Government that the building sites ought to be free from assessment in the interests of better sanitation, the Officers of Government proposes to levy from time to time increased assessment on the unearned increments in the market value of land to secure more and more revenue by executive action without the sanction of the Provincial Legislature even since 1919. The illegal and unconstitutional character of such increases in taxation have already been pointed out above under Section 80 A (3) (a) and Rules 2 made under the Government of India Act of 1919.

LAND FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

If any concession is made in lowering the standard rate and further reduce it to 3/8th of the standard rate for residential buildings built or not area than 1/4th of the land e.g., the concession of 1936 in the case of Ahmedabad and its growing suburbs. Mr. Anderson will call such modification the vitiation of the principle of fixing the full standard rate of 5 per cent. on half the market value at the time of revising the assessment within the period of 30 years for which the standard rate has been notified for a particular zone. In London the revision is stated to take place every 10 years. The Municipalities revise their assessments annually or at short intervals of two or three years. The Taxation Inquiry Committee of 1925 in their recommendations No. 33 said that the practice to make over to the Municipalities a substantial fraction of the receipts from town lands should be generally adopted. The Bombay Government in their notification No. A—1/4 dated 4-27/11/1936 have announced that a portion of these assessments should be assigned to local bodies but so far this principle was not acted upon on the grounds of financial stringency, throughout all the years since 1930. The increase in city land values should be taxed for local purposes chiefly for better transport and sanitation but Government ought to disclaim all ownerships of land in building sites and the consequent theory of rent and should leave the local bodies to tax all unearned increments for local purposes. So far the efforts of public bodies and the Municipalities have had no effect on the executive Government towards declaration of a definite uniform policy applicable to all the growing towns and cities throughout the Bombay Presidency, or any other province. The remedy of a civil suit is very dilatory and can only decide the land issue of the constitutional or local character of an increase of assessment. The Taxation Inquiry Committee in their recommendation No. 34 definitely stated "As regards the taxation of unearned increment it is both impracticable and unfair to impose a tax on increments in land value that have already accrued and it is not impracticable to tax future increments especially in large towns which can afford to employ highly paid and competent staffs to have accounts maintained of improvements affected after a fixed date with a view of taxation on the occasion on which the duty would be levied."

RETROSPECTIVE ASSESSMENTS

Notwithstanding such a recommendation the Collectors of Districts are still levying increased assessments retrospectively. A Textile Mill in a district town objected to the increased assessment levid by the Collector and filed a suit against Government about the year 1928. It was decided against the Company in the Lower Court about 1930 against which an appeal was filed in the High Court of Bombay. It did not reach the hearing till August 1936 and the High Court decided against the retrospective levy of a duty but under the Land Revenue Code as it stands the High Court upheld the rights of Government to levy such a duty for the future. Unfortunately on behalf of the Company neither the point of a guaranteed fixed period of 50 or 30 years as the case may be, nor that of the unconstitutional and illegal levy of increased assessment offending against Section 80 of the Government of India Act of 1919 was raised and the decision does not help the public on this issue even after such a protracted period of litigation. It remains to be seen whether the situation could be in any way improved by a quick amending legislation under the Provincial Autonomy of the new legislature of 1937.

Increases under revised assessments have taken place up to 1924 as a result of general rise of world prices in consequences of the effects of the last World War, though prices again showed a downward tendency in the post war period particularly the prices of agricultural raw produce since the highest price of 1920. We shall examine the effects of this fall and the case for reduction in the next section.

News From The International Labour Office

Governing Body Meeting ... Next Session Of I. L. O. Conference ... A Textile Conference

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office controls the Office, appoints its Director, determines its expenditure, compiles the agenda of the Conference, and exercises certain duties in connection with alleged non-observance of Conventions. It meets as a rule four times a year.

The Governing Body is composed of thirty-two members—sixteen representing Governments, eight employers and eight workers. Eight of the Government representatives belong to the countries of "chief industrial importance" within the Organisation. These are Great Britain, Canada, France, India, Italy, Japan, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. All the other members are elected once in three years by delegates belonging to their respective groups at the Conference.

In addition to Canada, India, Japan and the United States, the Governments of the following non-European countries occupy seats on the Governing Body: Argentine, Brazil, China and Mexico.

The other members of the Governing Body from extra-European countries are at present:

EMPLOYERS.

Mr. Asano (Japan).
Mr. Dennisson (U. S. A.).
Mr. Gemmill (Union of South Africa).
Mr. Erulkar (India; deputy member).

WORKERS.

Mr. Joshi (India).
Mr. Moore (Canada).
Mr. Yonekubo (Japan).
Mr. Crofts (Australia; deputy member).
Mr. Negri (Argentina; deputy member).

SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Seventy-seventh Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva from 12 to 14 November, 1936. It accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to hold a conference at Washington, of Governments, employers and workers of all countries with a large textile production, to consider the reduction of hours of work and other questions bearing on conditions in the textile industry. This conference will meet in the first week of April 1937.

Another decision taken in the course of this session was to place the revision of the Conventions concerning the minimum age of admission to industrial and non-industrial occupation on the agenda of the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference, with a view to revising the age-limit from 14 to 15. The date fixed for the opening of the Twenty-third Session is 3 June, 1937.

The Governing Body also drew up a provisional list of subjects for the 1938 Conference. These are: the general principles of factory inspection to ensure the enforcement of laws and regulations for the protection of workers; the recruiting, placing and conditions of labour; equality of treatment of migrant workers; technical education and apprenticeship; the regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers; the rights of performers as regards broadcasting; safety provisions for workers in coal mines; the weekly rest in commercial establishments; and the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport undertakings. The final list will be settled at a later Session.

Among the other subjects considered were resolutions adopted by the Twentieth Session of the Conference last June. One of these resolutions advocated the setting up of special machinery for the study of labour problems peculiar to Asia. Members of the Governing Body from Asiatic countries and from States with territorial possessions in Asia discussed the proposal, and the Office was instructed to prepare a report for the Seventy-eighth Session to be held on 4 February, 1937, on the composition, scope and probable cost of an advisory regional conference.

Another resolution called upon the Governing Body to facilitate the convocation of one or more world conferences for dealing with problems of currency, production, trade, migration and colonisation. The Director, Mr. Harold Butler, called attention to the recent monetary agreement between Great Britain, the United States and France, and said that it pointed to the possibility of holding an economic conference in the near future. The resolution was communicated to the competent services of the League of Nations, and the Office has been instructed to prepare a list of relevant questions of direct interest to the I. L. O.

I. L. O. CONFERENCE.

The Governing Body of the I. L. O. at its recent meeting fixed 3 June, 1937 as the date for the opening of the Twenty-third Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

The following seven subjects will appear on the agenda:

I. Safety provisions for workers in building construction with reference to scaffolding and hoisting machinery.
II. Reduction of hours of work

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 6.)

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SAVINGS BANK

THE RATE OF INTEREST WILL BE 2-1/2 per cent on the monthly minimum balance from the 16th December, 1936,

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WITHDRAWALS can be made twice by cheques up to Rs. 1,000 in a week without the production of the pass-book.

Apply for copy of the new "Rules of Business."

C. H. DIVANJEE,
Secretary.

(Continued from Col. 2)

who have to do their work on scaffolding erected for the construction or repair of buildings. When the work is carried out by any contractor the owner of the building is not liable to pay compensation to the injured workmen. Such workmen have to recover the same from these contractors. In the case of petty contractors no compensation can be recovered owing to their unsatisfactory financial status.

Just before monsoon every year we see the tile turners working throughout the day on the top of high buildings. Little inattention here or there or little slip somewhere always become a fatal one. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act the dependents of the unfortunate tile turners in the case of fatal accidents can claim compensation only from the contractor. But invariably in this business of tile turning the so-called contractors are just like the other unfortunate coolies. Under these circumstances even to make a claim for compensation is a ridiculous idea.

I, in the capacity of the Manager of Workmen's Claim Bureau, Parel, Bombay, have handled a case of the most unfortunate workman working in a small factory under the jurisdiction of ex-officio Commissioner for Thana district. A Mahomedan worker lost his leg below the knee while working in a small factory by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment in the year 1931. The injured workman filed an application for compensation in the Court of the ex-Officio Commissioner for Thana district and an award for Rs. 735 plus 26-8-0 as costs was made in his favour on 26th July 1932. The employer preferred an appeal to the Bombay High Court on the order of the ex-officio Commissioner for Thana district. The appeal was heard and dismissed with costs on 4-8-1933. The workman was trying to recover the amount of compensation awarded until the end of 1935. He with great difficulty secured Rs. 200 from the surety of the employer who became insolvent after fighting in the Lower Court and the High Court. The surety also after paying Rs. 200 sought the aid of the Insolvency Court and thus escaped the further liability. The injured workman had to pay his debts incurred during the litigation of nearly 5 years for the legal expenses and for his maintenance and Rs. 200 were thus exhausted very soon. The injured unfortunate workman having no other relatives to support him is found now begging from door to door at the Poibavdi Naka Parel, Bombay.

I must also refer here to the new clause added to the Section 30 of the Workmen's Compensation Act when the Act was amended in July 1934 by which the employer cannot file an appeal against the order of any Commissioner or Ex-Officio Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation unless he produces a certificate from the Commissioner concerned to the effect that the Appellant has deposited with him the amount payable under the order of the Commissioner appealed against. This little clause which was added to the Section of the Workmen's Compensation Act dealing with appeals, probably on the recommendations of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, has removed the whole insecurity of payment when appeal is preferred to the High Court against the orders of the Commissioner or ex-Officio Commissioners. The benefit and importance of this new clause added to Section 30 of the Act can only be appreciated to its fullest extent by those who have experience and keenly felt the insecurity of payment even after successful litigation in High Court Appeals preferred against the orders of the Commissioners of ex-Officio Com-

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 7.)

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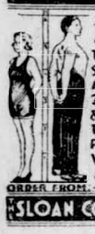

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Education Producing Physical Wrecks

System That Cramps Growth Of Students

REMOVE ANOMALY OF MATRIC EXAMINATION, PLEADS VICE-CHANCELLOR AT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The evils of present-day education and, particularly, the curriculum of matriculation examination were fully dealt with in the Secondary Teachers' Conference, held this morning in the University Convocation Hall.

Mr. R. K. Murzban, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, after welcoming the delegates from the Presidency, said, the present, curriculum, prepared with very little foresight, is so heavy for the average student that he finds very little time for healthy growth in other directions—a growth that would invest him with an individuality and raise him to his fullest stature.

Beneath the compelling weight of his studies he stands crushed and broken.

Physical Wrecks

I am not exaggerating said the speaker, when I emphatically declare that our secondary education fails to produce mental giants, but will most assuredly breed a generation of physical wrecks. Head Masters of schools, who are primarily concerned with the question of putting the new matriculation syllabuses effectively into practice, are so hard pressed for time that they have to be satisfied at times with a superficial treatment of the different subjects. Schools have been obliged even to curtail many of the side activities which go to build up their corporate life, as the Matriculation Examination exercises such a strong pull on them.

The remarks of the Head Master of the Elphinstone High School are worth quoting. He says, "The ideal of the University is pure and simple; it is preparation for the college and not for life. The alterations in the ordinance announced by the University to take effect from the first of June, 1936, prove this beyond doubt. The subjects not required at the college are either dropped or reduced in importance; arithmetic is dropped because it is not required there; geography ceases to be a separate subject and becomes only a minor subject because it is also not required at the college. The long fight between the Sanskritists and the Vernacularists has ended in a temporary truce by the inclusion of one more language in the syllabus of the Matriculation Examination. The amount of time at the disposal of the school is limited and the inclusion of one subject naturally involves the exclusion of some other subject. The University, therefore drops one paper in English, a paper in English texts. English will be again taught and studied as a dead language: boys will learn everything about the language but not the language itself. English and arithmetic are important subjects in the case of those who do not or cannot enter the College or the University, and University by its proposed alterations ignores such pupils much more than it does at present."

Minimise Strain On Students.

The question arises how the sad state of things might be remedied. I am voicing the opinion of the majority of the Head Masters when I say that immediate steps should be taken to minimise the strain on our students. I suggest a scheme which I am sure will have the backing of all those who approach this question from a dispassionate point of view. There should be three compulsory subjects—English, the Vernacular (or Optional English) and Elementary Mathematics (including arithmetic).

The student must have the choice of a fourth subject from one of the following heads viz. (1) Classical or Modern Languages (2) Science (3) History (4) Geography (5) Fine Arts. Such a curriculum will enable students to specialise in the subject which they wish to study further at college.

President's Address

Mr. V. N. Chandarvarkar, Vice-Chancellor, of the University, was then elected President of the conference.

In the course of his speech inter alia, he said:—

As I have said before on more than one occasion, the evils of the existing system of education in this Presidency are primarily due to the fact that the Matriculation Examination is made to serve the dual purpose of a school leaving and a University entrance test. The result, in my opinion, has been little short of disastrous to the interests of both secondary and University education, inasmuch as the secondary schools are ceasing to be educational institutions and are tending to become more and more coaching institutions for the Matriculation Examination.

In the absence of any facilities for training or bias for vocational or technical pursuits which would qualify a majority of students for some useful calling after they have left school, the entrance to the University is flooded with a large number of students who have no bent or aptitude for a literary or scientific education such as a University is intended to cater for, with the result that there is not merely an appalling waste of energy and money on the part of the teachers, the taught, and the parents, which is painfully brought home by the large percentage of repeated failures at the Matriculation Examination, but the vocations, industry and the services do not get the proper material either from the schools or Universities, as the products turned out by them very often prove to be misfits in the careers which they are compelled to take not by choice or natural aptitude but by the mere exigencies of making a living somehow.

Obvious Remedy.

The obvious remedy is to remove the Matriculation Examination from its present anomalous position of a passing out or school leaving examination and an entrance test for a University course and to restrict it to its original and real function of a test to find out the capacity of a candidate for the higher literary and scientific education imparted by the University.

At the Educational Week held in Bombay during the Easter holidays in 1935 I spoke at great length on the urgent necessity of providing facilities for vocational and technical education so that students who had neither the means nor the aptitude for University education could be diverted at a very early stage to vocational, technical or industrial careers.

In the same speech I emphasised one important point, viz., that no useful purpose will be served by a mere theoretical reconstruction of secondary education without keeping in view the problem of employment, by ensuring a fair chance of securing employment to students at the close of their school career.

The mere setting up of a school leaving examination without ensuring some prospect of employment will not, I am afraid, divert students from the Matriculation Examination, which ever since the establishment of the oldest Universities in the country has come to be looked upon by people all over the country as a hallmark of some sort of culture.

For this reason the condition precedent to the success of a school leaving test of a vocational character will be that not only that it should be conducted by an independent statutory authority set up by Government, but that the passing of it will result in securing service under Government, Municipalities and other Local Bodies, Railways and other Institutions which receive either grants-in-aid or are financed wholly or partly by Government.

Running Careers.

The second point which I would like to place before you for your consideration in this connection is whether in a school leaving examination it is absolutely essential that a student must pass a minimum number of compulsory subjects before a certificate can be issued to him. I am afraid, in this country the word "failure" has been largely responsible for ruining the careers of a large number of young boys.

After all when students of the age of 15 and 16 and 17 appear for an examination, they are really most cruel to stamp them as failures at the very threshold of their career, if they fail to secure a certificate of having passed a large number of subjects. I agree, it is necessary to make them study a certain number of essential subjects for the school-leaving examination. But will it do any harm, if, instead of compelling them to pass all the subjects before receiving a certificate, if certificates were issued to them to testify to their having qualified in subjects in which, at the examination, they attain a definite standard?

Those who pass the whole examination at the first chance and who stand fairly high will, if the principle of recruitment to services on a competitive basis is adopted, automatically be absorbed in Government and what I may call semi-Government services.

Partial Certificates.

But, if those, who do not pass the whole examination at the first chance, are given certificates of having qualified in the subjects in which they attain the requisite standard they are likely to get employment in commercial and industrial offices, if the subjects in which they have attained the qualifying standard will show their aptitude for such a career.

If I am not mistaken, the problem of issuing such certificates is being considered in England, and I would like educationists in this Presidency and the Department of Public Instruction, to give their careful consideration to the suggestion made by me.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Matric Massacre"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Well Wisher" has initiated a good discussion on an important problem of the day viz., Matric Massacre. It is worthwhile asking why did the efforts of the students in last June fail to get a better result at the supplementary examination. I think that the students had struck the hammer at the wrong end. They held the examiners and Mr. Hamill particularly, responsible for the drastic result. Now we find that although the "Super-Mussolin"' is no more there as an examiner, the result is worse than before. The real trouble is not with the examiners but with our secondary educational system. We should blame the University and the Government for their indifference towards the secondary education in the Presidency. The right method of action is that students, teachers and parents should organise themselves and raise a united voice against the present educational system and the University. Will the ensuing Students' Conference and the Secondary Teachers' Conference do something to this end.—Yours, etc.,

S. K NEVATIA.

Indian Merchants' Chamber And Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have carefully read the Election Manifestos issued by the three candidates for a seat in the New Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Mr. Mohan Amersey does not at all refer to his political affiliations, and possibly he has none. Mr. A. D. Shroff has frankly described himself as a Liberal "by persuasion and faith" and I have closely searched Mr. Ghia's declaration of his political faith, and have only found that he declares himself a Nationalist, who, if elected, "subject to the mandates of the Chamber will wholeheartedly extend his co-operation to the representatives of the Congress in the New Assembly".

I am, therefore, a little bewildered, and would like to ask a few questions to Mr. Ghia, clear and unequivocal replies to which, I am sure, would greatly assist the voters in this Constituency to decide who should be backed.

(1) Will Mr. Ghia define "Progressive Nationalism?" Is it identical with the programme outlined in the Congress Election Manifesto?

(2) If progressive nationalism is identical with the Congress objective, will Mr. Ghia tell his voters if he is a member of the Congress, and if not, why he is not joining the Congress?

(3) Mr. Ghia critises evidently Mr. A. D. Shroff belonging to the Liberal Party, "whose politics seems to be of the parlour or the court variety (what officials would do or would not do)".

Will Mr. Ghia firstly inform his voters, what is the record of his own politics so far, and particularly, during the two recent Civil Disobedience Movements?

(4) I am fully aware that both Mr. Ghia and Mr. Shroff were members of the National Group, and I am also aware that since 1930 they have worked very closely, both in the Chamber and outside. Will Mr. Ghia enlighten his voters of any instance or instances in which Mr. Shroff's actions, public or private, were influenced by "what officials would do or would not do?"

(5) If Mr. Ghia thinks that he can be a nationalist without being a member of the Congress, can he show why Mr. Shroff cannot be a nationalist, and be a Liberal at the same time?

(6) Will Mr. Ghia quote anything from the public or private utterances of Mr. Shroff on important questions affecting India's economic life, which can be described as anything but nationalist?

(7) What are Mr. Ghia's views on the adoption of Communism as a cure for India's economic ills?—Yours etc.,

FAKIRMAHOMED C. L. SAJUN.
Bombay: December 28.

The Vaccination Problem

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An important book entitled: "The Vaccination Problem" by Joseph P. Swan has been published by the C. W. Daniel Company Ltd., 40 Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1. The book begins by briefly describing the origin and rapid spread of vaccination and the circumstances under which it was State endowed and enforced in almost every civilized country. Particulars are given of the rise and development of the anti-vaccination movement and the work and conclusions of the Royal Commission are noted.

The theory of vaccination is discussed and details are given of the experience of small-pox and vaccination in the United Kingdom and in the British Army and Navy. All the strongest arguments put forward in defence of vaccination are dealt with very comprehensively and there is a most useful chapter on "Pure Calf Lymp—Its Varieties and Dangers."

The experience of other countries notably Germany, Italy and various Eastern countries is given and the question of inflammation following vaccination is dealt with in detail.

A long list of medical opinions for and against vaccination is given.

An index adds to the value of the book which will be found one of the most useful works of reference in any anti-vaccinationist's library. Almost every argument likely to crop up in a discussion on vaccination is included in this book.

Copies can be obtained from the offices of the National Anti-Vaccination League at 5/6d. per copy. And the Council trust that you will see your way to purchase copies. Some of our friends may like to present them to their local libraries or to circulate them in quarters where they might have the desired effect.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT.
25 Denison House,
296 Vauxhall Bridge Road,
Westminster, S.W.1.

Bassein Municipal Arrears

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is understood that the Auditor, Local Fund Accounts, has repeatedly passed remarks in his audit notes on the administration of the Bassein Municipality that "due to coercive measures not having been taken and partly to slack supervision over the work of collection clerks, the arrears of house-hax and special sanitary cess are increasing year by year", but the Municipality do not seem to have taken any proper step to recover the same as yet, except issuing notices.

People complain that the collection clerks do not go for collection as before and notices are unnecessarily issued for which they have to pay notice fee for the negligence of the collection clerks. I know that under the rules of the District Municipal Act the Municipality is empowered not only to issue notices but also to issue even distress warrants, if necessary, for recovering the taxes but not for the negligence of the municipal staff. I hope the President will please look into the matter.

From the information I got, it appears that the total amount of arrears of taxation is approximately Rs. 11,000/ which includes the arrears of some of the municipal councillors as well. If this is a fact I would draw the attention of the President of the Bassein Municipality to clause F of section 15 a of the District Municipal Act which clearly state that "if a member of the Municipality failed to pay up the arrears of municipal taxes within three months from the date of special notice served on him ceases to be a member of the Municipality." One really wonders why actions under this section have not been taken.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. RAUT.

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Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

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"Swaraj Rests At End Of Cotton Thread"

Khadi-Mentality Will Help Us In Our March To Freedom, Says Gandhiji

The following is the full text of Gandhiji's speech made on Sunday morning at Tilaknagar on the exhibition grounds, a summary of which appeared in our yesterday's issue:

Stressing the importance of Khadi in National reconstruction, Mahatma says, once we acquire the khadi mentality there is no power on earth to check our march to Freedom.

Gandhiji said:—

"I have no new tale to tell. Mine is an old, old, old story and I can merely give it a new garb of words. My faith in Khaddar is undiminished and I still say that, Swaraj still hangs by the end of the cotton thread.

"Akhil Bharat Charka Sangh and Khadi have been in existence for 18 years. Village Industries' Association was started from Bombay session. My faith in Khaddar is undiminished. Still I say that Swaraj hangs by the end of the cotton thread. I repeat that Swaraj, 'Poorna Swaraj,' or complete independence, can only be built up on four-corner stones. Firstly, we must live not merely to get pittance or meagre subsistence but good food, ghee, milk, vegetables, and if a man is so minded, even meat. For dress you do not want merely 'langoti,' though it is no bad dress. But as wordly men you must have all sorts of dress and full dresses. Our women who dress elegantly and fashionably now should be able to go about with pomp and show even after attainment of Freedom. But our political setting should also be Indian and not European. We don't want a model of British Parliament or Russia or Portugal or Germany or Italy. (I cannot talk of Spain for they are in struggle). My Freedom will not be like theirs. My political structure will be purely Indian."

MAHATMA IN LIGHTER VEIN.

(Here Gandhiji created considerable humour among the vast gathering by cracking some jokes.) He said:

"We were not prepared for such an rush of crowds. My objective was to get as big a crowd in the Exhibition grounds as possible to get money to cover the expenses. This trade trick was a deliberate design, and if some of you have seen Khadar or Swadeshi articles by accident or mistake, I feel satisfied and share in the good done. This trade trick would be then a success.

"I have no doubts and experience here has shown us that Congress will gain greater and greater strength through the holding of sessions in villages, in preference to cities. Volunteers and Desh Sevikas came in such large numbers that services of hundreds of them had to be reduced. By God's grace the first experiment has been a great success."

Warming up to his subject, Gandhiji assumed his old form and declared:—

INDEPENDENCE FOR ALL.

"If you ask how we will run our government, I cannot tell you here and now, although at the Round Table Conference I said that I could give the Indian Constitution, 'to-day.' Then I had the Congress Constitution in mind, a constitution in the development and growth of which I had a hand. Under my Swaraj even foreigners can live if only they respect our Flag. My independence is for all.

"I tell my Socialist friends, 'you are not telling anything new.' Our ancestors always said this is God's earth. It is neither of the Capitalists, nor of the Zamindars, nor of anybody. It belongs to Gopal who reared the cows. It is his who was a cowherd. Neither Raja nor Zamindar can say it is his.

ETERNAL TRUTH OUR POLITICS

"Eventually, even our body is not our own. The only thing eternal is soul. I have talked of two fundamentals. The third is moral, social or political. Our politics is eternal truth based on non-violence. This is what the Congress had told you.

"The fourth fundamental is 'dharma.' It means faith in God and in Truth. My truth is living force. It will live even after world perishes. It is imperishable. It is Sat-Sri-Akl, or Ana-Ul-Haq, or God in Bible. All religions believe in this eternal truth. Religion is not a Hindu cutting the throat of a Muslim or a Muslim of a Sikh. I have not talked of Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh religion. I have talked of something who is the basis of all religion and whose blessings we require in every day life."

Referring to the political situation to-day, Gandhiji said:—

"ARE WE ALL NON-VIOLENT"

"We may have to go to jails again. That will be to atone for our sins. Are we all non-violent? Do we all wear Khaddar? If you don't do simple things that I ask you to do, you will have to go to jails to atone for your sins. You can kill 70,000 Englishmen with a stone each. You are 350 millions. But will that please God? I am a Satyagrahi. I have the same old spirit of going to jail. (Cheers)."

Gandhiji beamed a delightful smile, stopped a second or two and proceeded:—

"I know you will say our youngmen and women would go to jail. You are an old man to go to Jail? You will better sleep in Sheogaon. But, I ask, you tell me for what should I go to jail. Where is the issue for going to jail. Jawaharlalji will gladly go to gallows. I assure you of that on his behalf. But for what?

DO SIMPLE THINGS FIRST.

"If you only agree to do simple things there will be no need for going to Parliamentary work. There is no need to go to Lord Linlithgow or the British people. Let us not forget this Charkha. If my message is carried to the villages, Lord Linlithgow will come to the Congress and say, till to-day I made a mistake. I thought you were terrorists and violent people. If you permit us to live here, we can live, otherwise not. We will say: You can live on our conditions. We will then live as sugar-and-milk together. We don't require emigration ordinances. You can add sugar to our already sweet milk. That is my dream. It can be had if you carry my message to villages and encourage industries.

"This is our freedom or Swaraj or what I call Ramraj. This Swaraj is hanging by the end of the cotton thread.

PARLIAMENTARY WORK.

"On one side is our Parliamentary programme for which I am responsible, as also I was responsible for not taking it up. I believe our Parliamentary programme chalked out at Ranchi and Delhi was good. This programme is good, but it is not for you and I. This is only for about a thousand people among 350 millions. They are our servants. They go there at our behest. At best that we can do for them is to vote for them. Congress has nominated them. If we have faith in the Congress, we should vote for its nominees, and do our duty. I cannot vote or stand. If I do, they say 'you are not fit. You have been sent to six years of imprisonment.' I ask you: "do you want me to choose for company—The 35 million voters and a half crore."

A woman:—"With womenfolk?"

Gandhiji:—"I have been brought and bred by them. I am always with you."

Gandhiji then humorously asked Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi and Sardar Sardul Singh who were present to tell should side—who had votes 35 millions or 31 millions who had no votes he should be?

HIS FAITH IN CONGRESSMEN.

"Some people come and say," proceeded Gandhiji without waiting for an answer, "that our Parliamentary programme is bad. It contains bad men. I tell them I have faith that Congress is of good men, but if bad men enter Legislatures on the Congress label they will have to come back and vacate their seats."

Dealing further with the Parliamentary programme Gandhiji said:—

The only good part of the Parliamentary work is that, you can demonstrate that the Congress is no party to Ordinance Rules. One thing will not happen easily. No one will order to hang Jawaharlal since he delivered a stirring speech at Lucknow. It may still happen but it will not happen with our signatures.

SUBHAS' RELEASE.

Subhas Bose should be set free. It may or may not be possible. But Congressmen will try to achieve that, to get Subhas at least released. We will. The boast that Indians are associated with arrests or floggings, or dispatch of prisoners to the Andamans will be stopped.

Gandhiji went on in his inimitable way without a stop and without a flaw:—

"OUR FOLLY—NOT BRITISHERS."

"Our history tells us that we forgot the cotton thread and lost our freedom. I do not blame the British. It was our own folly.

"We left our cotton thread and imported yarn from Lancashire. I will not be against Lancashire, if my countrymen were not unemployed and if I could find employment for them in other directions. But though Lancashire made me a political slave, I am not against Lancashire on political grounds.

"I live in Sheogaon where people starve, not mainly due to British Raj. This Raj has encouraged unemployment, made India poor, but blame is on our heads. We love unemployment. The East India Company may have stopped Charkhas, but we forgot and became unemployed. I cannot tell people who indulge in business which are not 'dharmic,' to sell wine or other things. The sweet and pure 'gur' that we produce, I am reviving its production at Sheogaon. If I get permission to use all canes, Sheogaon villagers will earn four thousand rupees. But I will not allow wine to be distilled there, and if necessary will resort to Satyagraha if people want to carry on this trade. Khadi we wear and still we commit murder and cheat. But Khadi-mentrue Khadi mentality, there is no power on earth to check our march to Freedom.

1919 STATEMENT REAFFIRMED.

"I said in 1919 in Calcutta, that if you follow me on my terms, you will have Swaraj in one year. I am not ashamed of what I said then.

"I repeat that if you follow the same conditions you will have Swaraj from me. What is happening in Bombay? Hindus and Muslims are killing each other. Have we got one crore of Charkhas that I asked for? How many have spun for half an hour daily? Has untouchability gone? Thanks to the Travancore Darbar, it has gone from there. Are Hindus really religious and look upon others as their brethren, or sons of the same God. The removal of untouchability was a religious responsibility on the Hindus alone. They have failed in that. How many of you have given up drinking. These are the things I talked of then. I am originally a Bania, and if one business did not start well, I start the other, and that is why Parliamentary programme has been placed before you. But again I repeat Swaraj rests at the end of the cotton thread.

THE REAL INDIA.

Concluding Gandhiji said that he was addressing villagers on the occasion of the Congress session. He said he believed that if the Congress continued to hold its session in villages in future, it would take Congress from advancement to advancement. It would bring them closer and closer to the real India which was the mass of peasantry. He was an aged man now. He did not know when death might snatch him away. He could not even be sure if he would be able to attend the next session of the Congress.—United Press Special.

GIRLS' COLLEGE AT FRONTIER

Women's Conference Demands

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

All-India Women's Conference concluded session to-day after passing a few more resolutions.

One of the resolutions urged the educational authorities in India to make adequate hostel arrangements for Women Students in all important centres of education on non-communal lines. Another resolution demanded legislation for compulsory medical inspection and treatment in schools.

Third resolution supported the demand of the women of N.W.F. Province for a girls' college and urged the authorities to take steps for its establishment at an early date. Fourth resolution urged that for any enactment concerning the welfare of women and children Government should consult representative women's organisations in India with a view to ascertain the true merits of such enactments fifth resolution pressed the Government of India to pay serious attention to the relief of unemployment and to introduce schemes of social insurance for the benefit of industrial workers. One more resolution emphasised the imperative necessity of providing housing facilities for the labouring classes

Impressions Of The Quadrangular

Hindus On High Road To Victory: Merchant's Brilliant Display

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

Thanks mainly to the splendid partnership between Vijay Merchant and Bhagwandas which yielded as many as 161 runs for the third wicket, the Hindus are on the high road to victory. When these two batsmen joined in partnership, things were none too bright for the Hindus, two of their valuable wickets, Hindlekar and Mankad being dismissed for a meagre 41. Bhagwandas was sent in at this stage to play out the dangerous fifteen minutes towards the close of the day. But he played with rare courage and grit for a No. 11 batsman and almost took his supporters by storm by the skilful and careful manner he collected his 76 runs. He would most certainly have reached the century mark had he not lost his wicket for obstruction at that score. Nonetheless, his was a highly praiseworthy effort for which the Hindus have every reason to be grateful to him.

MERCHANT EQUALS RHODES' RECORD.

Along with Bhagwandas, Vijay played a superb game with exemplary pluck and patience for which he has now become famous he defended and attacked the European bowling for a period of 300 minutes and registered the highest score of the match, namely 130 which included fifteen hits to the boundary. During this long period he had offered only one chance at 84 which Larwood failed to accept. This is Merchant's second century in the Tournament—scored in two successive matches—an honour which has been attained by only another batsman, the great Wilfred Rhodes who knocked up 183 against the Parsis and 153 against the Hindus in the year 1921. As a matter of fact, I was expecting him to outstrip the individual record of 309 put on by A. L. Hosie at the expense of the Hindus in 1924. He too however surrendered his wicket to the Mulloch of Leg-Before-Wicket as his partner and missed the golden opportunity. I heartily congratulate Vijay on equalling the record of Rhodes.

SOME HECTIC HITTINGS.

The above mentioned batsmen played so cautiously at one time that is between 11-20 a.m. and 12 noon that it took them 40 minutes to collect 20 runs. Merchant scored ten during this period After that they batted more freely and runs were piled up at a fast rate. Amarnath, Amarsingh and Jai who followed them, threw all caution to the winds and slashed the European bowlers with scant courtesy. Amarnath hit up 43 including 7 fours in 70 minutes, while Amarsingh flogged for 22 minutes only to make 36 which contained 6 fours and one sixer. In Frank Tarrant's first over to him, he hit 4, 6, and 4 and Jai claimed one more to tally 16!

L.B.W.'s TOLL.

Amarsingh's merry career was also cut short by umpire Mistry under the l.b.w. code. Thus the Hindus had lost four wickets in this innings and seven in all in the finals six of which went to the bag of the said umpire. There was great consternation in the Hindu camp over his decisions and he came in for a certain amount of barracking. Once even the President of the Hindu Gymkhana was heard to shout "How's that?" When a ball hit Bannerji. It is very difficult to say from a long distance—especially from the angle of the Press Tent—whether his decisions were right or wrong. But to avoid any such doubt in the future I would repeat my suggestion that the sight and hearing of the umpires should be tested before they are called upon to officiate in such important tournaments. It is done everywhere and I do not see why it should not be done in India.

TRYING FOR A DRAW?

When the Hindu total had reached 376 for the loss of 7 wickets, Jai applied closure and set the Europeans the extremely difficult task of collecting 421 runs within 395 minutes to win the match. The Europeans refused to accept this sporting offer. Their opening pair contented themselves by blocking everything that came their way. When Vinoo Mankad came in to bowl, Summerhays became somewhat aggressive. When stumps were drawn after 20 minutes' play Summerhays had made 16 runs which was the total of their side, while Greer is still taking his time to break his duck. I doubt very much if these tactics will save the Europeans from a heavy defeat. When the Hindu artillery attacks in full force this morning, they are sure to give way, unless a miracle now comes to their rescue.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS UP

Silver, Wheat And Base Metals Higher

BOMBAY, Dec 28

On Monday cross rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton was firm on encouraging outside cables. There was good trade and foreign buying.

SILVER HIGHER

London gold was steady but silver was higher.

WHEAT VERY STRONG

Wheat ruled very strong along with other commodities. Base metals were also firm.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat more active on better enquiry. Giltedged securities continued to remain steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Dec 28

Previous closing	12.39
To-day's opening	12.47
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	12.51
Difference	+12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Dec 28

Previous closing	6.75
To-day's opening	6.82
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	6.86
Difference	+11

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 231

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 28

Cotton displayed very much increased activity influenced by encouraging outside cables.

Trading in March commenced at 12.47 i.e. 8 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on good trade and foreign buying together with covering influenced by better news from outside with March gradually rising to 12.52 with a very steady tone.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.51 with a rise of 12 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 28

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (12.28/12.27) 12.45/12.45
March (12.34/12.32) 12.49/12.47
May (12.27/12.25) 12.43/12.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 28

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.75) 6.85
American January (6.73) 6.83
Egyptian January (9.68) 9.71
Egyptian March (9.81) 9.94

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 28

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 230-8 and Rs. 231-4 at hight. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 231.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 28

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£231 3/4 buyers £232 sellers. Barely steady) £233 1/2 buyers £234 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£28 1/16 buyers £28 1/8 sellers strong) £28 3/16 buyers £28 1/4 sellers. Strong.

Electrolytic Copper (£52 to £53 1/4) £53 to £54

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta December January (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal January (£16 1/4 paid) £16 5/8 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) closed.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) closed.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) closed.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) closed.
Now the next sale will take place on January 4, 1937

JUTE

New Crop December January (£19 1/4 buyers) £19 1/8 value

Dunlop January (£23 sellers) £23 sellers

Lightning January (£21 sellers) £21 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (10 3/8 paid and sellers) 11 paid and value

Forward April June (10 5/16 paid and value) 11 paid and value

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 28

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	5 12 9
Wheat May 1937	5 11 0
Linseed May 1937	7 12 6

The tone was steady.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec 28

Previous closing	4.91 9/32
To-day' sopening	4.91 9/32
To-day's latest	4.91 5/8

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec 28

Previous closing	4.91 3/16
To-day's opening	4.91 1/4
To-day's closing	4.91 5/8
Difference	+.00 7/16

FRANC RATE.

London, Dec 28

Previous closing	105.16
To-day's opening	105.15
To-day's closing	105.16
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 1/4 and then fell to 4.91 3/16 but eventually the rate rallied on some scattered support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.91 5/8

Franc opened at 105.15 and then advanced to 105.13 on some scattered buying.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 105.16.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 28

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India bought and sold. Speculators bought."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 28 Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 1/16d.	21 1/4d.
Forward	20 13/16d.	21 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 28

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-6 1/2) £7-1-6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 28

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 28 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32)	1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.946)	7.946
New York on Bombay (37.15)	37.15
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4)	0.92 1/4
London on Milan (93.31)	93.31
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16)	1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32)	1-1 31/32

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 28

Liverpool wheat opened firm with December at 120 and March 108 7/8. The market developed considerable activity following a good deal of speculative buying influenced by strength of outside markets but subsequently profit taking put in its appearance but sales were readily taken.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 28

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.41 3/4. Prices advanced moderately on scattered local and foreign buying influenced by encouraging outside cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 28

	Rs. a. p
Silver ready	52 6 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 6 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 8 0
Gold ready	35 0 6
Gold 1st settlement	35 0 6
Gold 2nd settlement	35 0 0
Sovereigns	22 2 9

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Dec 28

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 14 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 13 6

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 28 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was quiet with some good features on speculative buying. Oils after being firm displayed slackened demand. Rubbers and coppers especially were prominent. Home industrials were quietly steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/2) £84 1/2

•3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 1/2) £106 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

5 per cent Indian Loan (£116 3/8) £116 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/2) £105 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (18-0) 18-0

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 1/2) £4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 8 5/8) dol 8 3/4

Musical Industries (22-3) 22-3

Princhin Johnson (53-9) 53-9

Imperial Chemical (42-1 1/2) 42-1 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (88-9) 88-9

Realisation 1930 (£94 3/4) £95 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (34-9) 34-9

Unilever Ordinary (43-6) 44-0

Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9

Cables and Wireless (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

British American Tobacco (133-1 1/2) 133-1 1/2

Carreas A (£11 3/4) £11 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (183-9) 184-7 1/2

P and O S N Company Deferred (29-1 1/2) 29-7 1/2

Distillers (123-6) 124-3

Bredford Dyers (10-0) 10-3

British Celanese (9-6) 9-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (53-1 1/2) 53-7 1/2

Courtaulds Ordnary (57-6) 57-6

Finc Cotton Spinners (10-10 1/2) 12-1 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (34-6) 34-6

Inter Nickels (£65 3/8) £65 3/4

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (38-0) 39-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 28 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£113) £112 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-9) 17-9

Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0

Empire of India (27-6) 27-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (43-9) 44-6

Gula Kelampong (50-0) 54-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (44-7 1/2) 45-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11) £11

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3

Burma Corporation (15-10 1/2) 16-3

Rio Tintos (£21 1/4) £21 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (75-6) 75-6

Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/8) £16 3/8

Gedule New (£11) £11 1/8

Sub Nigel (£13 1/8) £13 1/8

New Moddars (36-3) 36-3

Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£9 3/4) £9 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (50-0) 50-7 1/2

Anglo Iranian (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2

Burma Oil (107-6) 106-10 1/2

Musical Eagle (31-9) 31-4 1/2

Shell Transport (£126 1/4) £128 3/4

Royal Dutch (£45 7/8) £47

HOME RAILS

Great Western (£63 3/4) £63 3/4

L and S Ordinary (£33) £33 3/8

L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 7/8

Southern Dutch (£26) £26

London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/4) £134 1/4

Loudon Transport 'C' Stock (£98) £98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 28

The following were the opening rates:

General Motor (dol 66 5/8) dol 67 1/4

Anaconda Copper (dol 53 7/8) dol 54 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 77 1/2) dol 77 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 144) unquoted.

RED ASSASSINS STILL ACTIVE?

C. M. G. Manager's Car Burnt?

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 26.

In spite of the recent arrests, the activities of the "Society of Red Assassins" are continuing.

Another case of incendiarism, in which the motor car of Mr. Darshan Singh Bindra, Manager, "Civil and Military Gazette," Rawalpindi Branch, was involved, has been reported from Mohalla of Bakshi Shiv Ram in the city.

It is stated that the car, as usual, was parked in the open garage attached to Bakshi Shiv Ram's house, when at mid-night, a tailor who was returning from his work in the Cantonment, saw it in flames. The owner was informed and the fire was brought under control, after the cushions had been burnt. The police who arrived at the scene are making investigations.—United Press.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE OPTIMISTIC

Commodity Markets Very Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 28

The Stock Exchange resumed business optimistically, with very large dealings taking place in commodity shares especially rubbers and coppers.

The commodity markets experienced the largest price gains since Britain's abandonment of the gold standard, Reuter's index showing a rise of 3 1/2 points. Rubber was very strong while Base Metals, wheat and cocoa were firm on good trade and speculative interest. Cotton was firmer though closing below the best.

Wall Street opened firm.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED TO U. P. ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

Mr. Hasan Ali Khan from Muzaffarnagar informs that Dr. Safi Mohammad and Mr. Mubarik Ali Khan, the two candidates who had also filed their nomination papers to the Provincial Assembly from the same constituency as Nawabzada Mohamad Liaqat Ali Khan at present Deputy President of the U. P. Legislative Council, viz. from Muzaffarnagar District West, have withdrawn their candidature in favour of the Nawabzada, who now returns unopposed to the Assembly.—A.P.

PLIGHT OF SECONDARY TEACHERS

(Continued from Page 6).

secondary teacher, on the whole, is far from satisfactory. This in turn, unfortunately depends too often on the annual income of the person concerned and the pay offered in the majority of non-Government schools to teachers can be hardly said to be such as can afford the necessary modicum of comfort and respectability." But with the same stroke of pen the education department has recently sanctioned a reduced scale of pay for graduate teachers which stands at Rs. 45-5-115, efficiency bar-5-145-efficiency bar-6-175. This has had its repercussions on the salaries paid to teaching staffs in private schools. The Educational Inspector, Central Division, observes in this connection: "The meagre prospects on account of the revised reduced scale and the uncertainty of permanent employment, even after undergoing training at their own expense, do not attract the right type of persons to the department and a good deal of difficulty is experienced in filling up vacancies with suitable persons. I was afraid this will, in the long run, tell upon the efficiency of Government educational institutions."

Not A Living Wage

Viewed in the light of the above problems, is it not the high time for the Government to rectify its own mistake by at least revising the initial salary to Rs. 75 per month with a view to facilitating the question of fixing the minimum salary for teachers in private schools which should be somewhere in the vicinity of Rs. 60/- for a graduate and Rs. 75/- for a trained graduate to start with? But all this implies the immediate increase in the Government grants in-aid. Strangely enough, the secondary schools have to face reduction in grant-in-aid from one third to one fourth of the admitted expenditure for the last two years. In the absence of increased financial help no amount of substantial and intensive work can be expected at the hands of the teachers and consequently, the appalling number of misfits which come out of the secondary schools for careers can not be effectively checked. The number of secondary schools is increasing, they are 757 at present, with 5350 teachers of whom 2226 are graduate, while 719 out of them are trained teachers the percentage being about 13. The salaries of these poor teachers vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 outside the city of Bombay: and in this city itself it is generally not more than Rs. 50/- even in case of a graduate. Really these are not living wages for a graduate. His is a miserable plight. Let us however, look forward with hope that the Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference successfully finds out the ways and means to get over the debacle and endeavour to implement them as soon as possible.

National Demonstration Against India Act

(Continued from page 14)

tion, the former urging the continuance of the present method of choosing A. I. C. C. members.

SUPPORT TO NARIMAN.

Mr. Satyamurthi opposing the resolution endorsed every word of Mr. Nariman. Only last year they had decided on December. December was a good month. They should be in no hurry to change it. He was particularly referring to the clause seeking to give the A. I. C. C. the power to amend the constitution. All constitution amendments should be first discussed by the Working Committee then by the Subjects Committee and then by the open session. They should be decided by straight and simple majority votes. That was the only method consistent with his conception of Congress Constitution. Further, it dit not very much matter whether every small carpet bagger did not get representation so long as the province as a whole was represented. The resolution should, therefore, go back to the Working Committee. He deprecated the precedent that was sought to be made by the Working Committee asking the Subjects Committee to empower the A. I. C. C. to amend the Congress Constitution. The Provincial Congress Committees should be consulted by the Working Committee before considering changes in the Congress Constitution of this type.

RAJEN BABU'S REPLY.

Babu Rajendra Prasad replying said, he was the only person who felt that change was necessary He was not giving out any secret when he said that the suggestion was first made by the President in the Working Committee and we all felt it was necessary. There was nothing like a conspiracy on the part of some to bring about important changes in the Congress Constitution in the plenary session. He wanted only fair distribution of seats on the A. I. C. C. There was nothing at the back of his mind to deprive minorities of their representations. He did not mind the postponement of consideration of the question till the next Congress. As regards the change in the time of holding the Congress session if the House considered the question as complicated as proportional representation, it might postpone consideration of this matter also.

Pandit Nehru asked permission of the House for withdrawal of Babu Rajendra Prasad's motion regarding proportional representation. The House agreed.

LET A. I. C. C. DECIDE IT.

On Rajen Babu's proposal to change the month of the session, voting was taken and it resulted as follows: 69 voted for the A. I. C. C. being authorised to decide the time of holding the Congress session while 31 voted against the proposal.

AGRARIAN PROBLEM.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant moving the resolution of the Agrarian Problem said some of the Provincial Congress Committees had considered the question and submitted their report. The resolution did not embody their final decision but only sought to tackle immediately the necessities of the problem. As soon as all committees had submitted their reports the final resolution would be brought before the A. I. C. C. What was now suggested was a temporary measure. Having regard to the importance of the subject and temporary nature of the proposals made in the resolution, he hoped there would be no opposition to the resolution.

Pandit Pant answered a series of questions.

Acharya Kripalani seconded.

"ABOLISH ZAMINDARIS"

Mr. Kaleswarrao moved an addition to the effect that 'zamindari' and 'talukdari' systems should be abolished altogether as early as possible. Zamindars and talukdars, he declared, were tools of Imperialism in political matters and socially also they upheld many undesirable practices. He also wanted to amend Clause Eight to the effect that in no case should interest exceed two per cent. simple.

Prof. Ranga said, he was glad at long last the Working Committee had come forward with the programme for Kisans. He wanted to know if it formed part of the election manifesto and whether in the coming election they could say so to the electorate.

Mr. Benipuri urged the addition of a fresh para to the effect that the programme outlined in the resolution was a temporary one. He also wanted that the resolution should make it clear that until all debts were abolished the condition of ryots would not be improved.

Swami Sahajanand congratulated the Working Committee on the resolution. He wanted assurance that the Working Committee would move energetically to preparing its final agrarian programme and all Kisan organisations should be consulted.

Pandit Pant replying accepted the suggestion for the addition in Clause Six of words "provided for tenants of lands" also word "old" before arrears of rent in Clause Nine. It seemed to him that the movers of the amendments forgot that the present programme was a temporary one. The final programme would be placed before the A. I. C. C. Congress had already decided that Kisan Sabhas should be consulted. Some now thought that Kisan Sabhas used Congress Pandal to abuse Congress. The very fact that Congress gave its pandal to Kisan Sabha showed that love of Congress for Kisan (laughter).

He hoped that no fundamental issues would be discussed now and questions of principle would stand over. He requested the House to regard his proposals as a temporary solution to meet the pressing needs pending final effective solution of a vast and complicated question later.

Mr. Kaleshwarrao withdrew his amendment, also Mr. Benipuri.

Pandit Nehru before putting the amendment said, Lucknow Congress decided to consult Kisan Sabhas. But such consultation should be done by Provincial Committees and whatever views were expressed by Kisan Sabhas would receive due consideration from Congress. All amendments were withdrawn and the resolution with changes accepted by Pandit Pant was adopted.

Pt. Jawaharlal said he had expected that a non-official day could be allotted but in view of the general desire that Congress should be concluded early, he was sorry that he could not do so. There were two kinds of non-official resolutions, notice of which had been received. Some of them could be said to have been considered in the course of discussion on the many amendments that had come before the House. Others related to amendments to the Congress Constitution. There was hardly time now to consider them. He therefore urged that proposals sought to be made through these amendments should be forwarded to the Constitution Sub-Committee.

HARTAL ON APRIL 1.

The President's suggestion was accepted and Babu Sampurnanand moved the resolution calling for hartal on April 1, the day on which the new constitution comes into existence. Babu Sampurnanand said, everyone opposed the constitution and Congressmen were going into councils to wreck it. Why not give people outside also some chance to take part in the work of opposing and wrecking.

Babu Rajendra Prasad explained that the subject had been considered by the Working Committee which had come to the conclusion that it was premature to decide the question now and that decision could be taken by the A. I. C. C. which was to bound to meet before April 1.

Smt. Satyavatidevi supporting said, they should take steps to prepare the country for hartal.

Babu Sampurnanand replying to the debate declared that it was wrong to say that the decision was premature. The Government of India Act would remain the same whether they decided now or later.

The resolution was passed by 73 to 21 votes.

The House agreed that excepting the resolutions relating to the Convention, Election and the Constituent Assembly and the Agrarian Problem all other resolutions would be put from the Chair in the open session.

Pandit Pant moved a resolution appealing to the electors to give their votes to Congress candidates.

Mr. Satyamurti seconded it and it was unanimously passed.

The wish was expressed by some members of the House that Gandhiji and Pt. Malaviya should be invited to speak in the open session on the resolution appealing to voters.

President said, he would be glad to invite them to speak but so far as Gandhiji was concerned, they had to remember. it was his "silence day."

FOR NEXT SESSION.

President announced invitations had been received for holding of the next Congress session from Utkal, Gujerat, Karnatak, Delhi and Berar.

Pt. Nilkantdas (Utkal) inviting the Congress to Utkal said they had arranged to hold session in Puri in 1932 but the Congress organisations had been declared illegal. Utkal was a poor province but now that Congress session was being held in villages, he considered his province the best one.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who rose amidst cheers to invite Congress to Gujerat said, Gujerat had invited Congress last year but stood down in favour of Maharashtra. This year Gujerat had managed to come to an arrangement with all provinces excepting Delhi. Delhi was possibly insisting upon inviting Congress because it knew fully well that Congress would not vote in its favour. We shall not go to Delhi now. We shall go there when Delhi becomes the seat of Swarai Government (laughter).

DELHI'S CASE.

Professor Indra inviting the Congress to Delmi said that yearly, four or five times Sardar came to Delhi either for canvassing or to see that Congress work was being carried on properly. There appeared to be wrong impression that Delhi meant city, but it was not a fact for Delhi was province and it had several thousands of villages. We are prepared to carry out your orders and hold the session in as a remote village as possible.

WHAT ABOUT KARNATAK?

Mr. R. R. Diwakar invited Congress to Karnatak and said that it was twelve years since the Congress session had been held in Karnatak. He promised on behalf of rural Karnatak all possible comforts and reminded the House of the last session at Belgaum which was one of the best.

But Rajendra Prasad said that "big brother" Vallabhbhai had given up the show by saying that he had come to an arrangement with all. It was difficult to contradict the "big brother" or go counter to him. He asked Behar members to excuse him for having agreed to such an arrangement and not press Behar's invitation. Utkal and Karnatak withdrew at this stage.

BOGUS ALL!

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru humorously remarked there seems to be more bogus invitations than real ones which are withdrawn immediately some big personality invites Congress to his provinces. The result of this would be the House would not in future give serious considerations to invitations from these provinces. Whether Congress goes to villages or towns, it must be taken now for granted that Bombay city cannot in future extend invitation because it has no village.

GUJERAT SCORES.

Invitations of Gujerat and Delhi were then put to vote and the House favoured Gujerat by 73 votes to 44. Pt. Jawaharlal concluded the proceedings of the Subjects Committee by thanking members for the co-operation they gave in the conduct of the proceedings and helping to conclude the sessions much earlier than it could have been otherwise. The session then concluded amidst cheers.—A. P. Special.

ALL CANDIDATES ACCEPTED

Parly Board Sanctions Sardar's Choice

BOMBAY, Monday.

The All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee resumed sitting to-day at 4 p.m., Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President and eighteen members attended.

The case of Katol Rural Constituency was considered, Bhikoolal Chandak expressed his sincere regret for having appealed against the recommendation of the President of Nagpur Provincial Committee after having agreed to abide by his decision.

Dr. Khare then withdrew his objection and Mr. Chandak was adopted candidate for C. P. Assembly from the aforesaid constituency unanimously with Dr. Khare's consent.

All nominations made by the President were confirmed.

The Committee fully approved of the nominations made and action taken by Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant in Bengal.

PLEA FOR CHANGE OF SESSION TIME

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution authorising the A. I. C. C. to consider the advisability of changing the time of the Congress session from December.

The Committee passed without amendment other than alterations in the wording, the Working Committee's resolution regarding mass contacts and agrarian problem. —United Press.

Punjab Socialists Affiliated To All India Party

PESHAWAR, Dec. 28.

Mr. Masani, the General Secretary of the Indian Socialist Party, has intimated to the local Secretary that the Frontier Socialist Party has been affiliated to the central body.—A.P.

CONGRESS DAY AT BANGALORE

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Dec. 28.

The Congress Day was observed and the flag hoisted at a public meeting when Sjt. Ramalal Thavari presided. Local leaders spoke on the occasion. A grand procession with portraits of Bharatmatha, Pt. Jawaharlal, Mahatmaji and others was taken out. The procession was detained one hour by the police, but later it was allowed to pass.

Active Trade Buying In N. Y. Cotton

BARTER AGREEMENT BETWEEN U. S. A. AND GERMANY

Speculative Demand Restricted

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was firm and active on improved buying by trade interests. In view of holidays, speculative demand was restricted. The barter agreement between U. S. A. and Germany influenced the market favourably and it is believed that exports of cotton will increase.

The market opened at a rise of 9 points with March 12.32 and declined one point to 12.31 which was the lowest level for the day. Later prices advanced and March was quoted 12.40 which was the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 14 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 16 points at 12.99c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also very steady and closed at a rise of 17 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points at 12.77c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with March 6.76. The market reached on hedging and pre-holiday liquidation. Later prices recovered on strong Bombay advices and Bombay buying and local covering. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 7.01d. per lb.

PROSPECTS OF LOAN COTTON.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern, Liverpool State:—

"It is announced that the soil conservation programme for 1937 will be essentially the same as that of 1936. The acreage in cultivation on July 1st last was estimated to be 30,932,000 acres, which according to the bureau's estimate of the 8th inst is expected to yield a crop of 12,407,000 bales. Although the announcement states that the plan will be essentially the same as previously, we believe there will be an increase in the next acreage planted of about ten per cent. The 1935 acreage is still mystery and it is difficult to realise that with a yield per acre in Oklahoma of only 60 lbs. compared with a ten-year average of 149 lbs and Texas with only 119 lbs compared with the ten-year average of 139 lbs. how an indicated crop of 12,407,000 bales could possibly have been grown on the estimated acreage given. The conclusion must be that a mistake has been made all along, and that the Crop Reporting Board has considerably undermined the acreage and refused to make a correction. The "corner" in the December position in N. York and N. Orleans markets has helped to create a bullish atmosphere and the other positions have advanced in sympathy; Some operators believe that a similar squeeze will be attempted in the Jany. option but this in our opinion is very doubtful. Although good grade and staple cotton is scarce, owing to the provision made by U. S. A. Domestic mills for many months ahead, there is an ample supply of tenderable cotton which can be delivered against the contract and it is the contract that we must look to, and not to the better class or grade of cotton. In the official ginning returns, the amount of tenderable cotton is stated to be 88.70 per cent of the ginnings to date. As low middling 7/8th inch will pass on the contract, it would not seem likely that shorts of the near position will be caught a second time. The U. S. mills have sold their production well ahead and based on consumption to date, it would appear that the season's total may reach 7,300,000 bales. The export of American cotton, on the other hand, has declined and whereas last year, other countries took over 6,000,000 bales, the indication so far is that their takings will be about 4½ million bales and that the total season's consumption will not exceed 12 million bales. It is argued that with the recent advance in value, the U. S. Govt. will not release its holdings until a much higher price has been reached. We cannot follow this argument and believe that the Administration is alive to the competition of other growths and the consequent loss of the export trade; therefore, in our opinion, releases will be made from January 1st next at the price then ruling. The Chicago market and cotton markets were open on Saturday. Wheat closed at an advance of 2¼ to ½ cent and cotton 22 to 27 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (2-59 p.m.)	12.40+17
N. Y. March Lowest (10-13 a.m.)	12.91+68
Liverpool March Highest	6.76+65
Liverpool March Lowest	6.72+01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Market (23rd Dec.): Advanced on spot houses buying. Late improvement in New York due to Barter agreement with Germany.

New York Market (24th Dec.): Sellers reluctant; trade buying.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Following rise of 22 points in Chicago cotton futures and a rise of 4 yen per bale in Japanese Yarn were expected to open the local market firm at Rs 233/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and the Mahajan Association commenced trading at this level but soon prices declined, so the local market opened at Rs. 232 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 232 8 on scattered buying. At this level there was considerable realising and prices declined to Rs. 231 but again rallied to Rs. 231/4. The undertone of the market was firm.

Later on there was increased selling by offices and prices declined to Rs. 230. The Liverpool market opened at a rise of 7 points and later was reported 9 points higher which induced some buying in the local market and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 230/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	230 0 0
Oomra D-J	210 0 0
Oomra March	210 4 0
Bengal D-J	177 0 0
Bengal March	176 8 0

Cotton Teji Mandi

Bombay, Dec 28

Broach A/M
Yearly teji mandi on Broach Rs. 16 3/4 17
Yearly teji on Rs. 250 Rs. 3 3/4
Yearly mandi on Rs. 210 Rs. 1 3/4
Monthly teji mandi Rs. 7 3/4 8
Monthly Rs. 5 difference teji Rs. 2 1/4
Monthly Rs. 5 difference mandi Rs. 2 1/4
Monthly Rs. 10 difference teji Rs. 1/ 1 1/4
Monthly Rs. 10 difference mandi Rs. 1 1 1/4

American Cotton Figures

	1936-37	1935-36
E.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 24-12-36	5075000	5412000
Receipts Yesterday 24-12-36	28000	13000
Exports to date 24-12-36	2800000	3302000
Stock at Ports 18-12-36	2593000	2630000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-12-36	2293000	1372000
Stock at Liverpool 18-12-36	534000	628000
Visible Supply 18-12-36	6720000	6001000
Quantity in sight 18-12-36	9245000	8907000
Quantity out of sight 18-12-36	3827000	5112000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 28

In full-pressed bales	23-12-36.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	5,003	32,910
Central India	5,887	64,035
Barsi and Nagar	1,663	40,932
Hyderabad Gaorani	866	13,608
Berar	7,789	172,045
Central Provinces	969	37,624
Total Oomras	22,177	380,554
Dholera	209	4,969
N W Provinces	...	3,103
Rajputana	668	11,111
Sind-Punjab	2,620	99,823
Broach	64	2,277
Coompta and Dharwar	120	7,438
Westerns Northerns	166	6,969
Cocoanada	...	16
Tiunevelly and Cambodia	...	1,167
Persian	...	10
American	...	3,144
Egyptian and African	1,511	79,966
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	5
Total	27,475	599,952

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th Dec

In full-pressed bales	23-12-36.	This year.
Europe	4,265	87,913
Japan and China	34,488	293,478
Coast Ports	...	5,334
Up-country by Rail	...	84,133
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	66,990
Total	38,753	537,848

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Dec. 28

86 Bombay and Co., Anjangaon 213
74 Bombay and Co. Dhulia 203/6
100 Samji Karamshi Adoni 221
59 A Damodar Murtizapur 208
50 A Damodar Aket 206
41 A Damodar Shegaon 5 off
133 A Damodar Khamgaon 4 off
50 S Joharmal Hansi 181 1/2
67 S Joharmal Dhulia 20 1/4
50 N Rajaram Chopda 200 1/4
44 N Manilal Chalisgaon 193 1/4
100 G G Kesha and Co Ranala 1 off
100 Kotak and Co Jalna 5 off
130 Narshi Nagshi Bodvad 209 1/2
100 Narshi Nagshi Sawarkundla 204

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 28th day of December, 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1936-37
10-20	Rs. 233/12
12-30	Rs. 231/12
1-30	Rs. 231/12 settlement
4-30	Rs. 230/4 April-May
Highest	Rs. 233/12
Lowest	Rs. 230/4

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Dec. 26.

The following were the average quotations in the Indore markets in the various sections for the week ended December 26:—

SHARE MARKET.

Indore Malwa Rs. 45
Hukumchand Mills Rs. 176
Kalyanmal Mills (Ord.) Rs. 112
Kalyanmal Mills (Pref.) Rs. 114
Bhandari Mills Rs. 92
State Mills Rs. 28
Hukumchand Jute Mills Rs. 10
Binod Mills (Ujjain) Rs. 126
Rajkumar Mills Rs. 30
Hira Mills (Ujjain) Rs. 550
Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 25
Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 25

BULLION MARKET.

Gold Rava (Indore) Rs. 36-10-0 per tola
Silver (Indore) Rs. 53 per 100 tolas.
Silver Thakki (Indore) Rs. 54-4-0 per 100 tolas.
Mohar Jaipuri Rs. 32-12-0
Mohar Kaldar Rs. 36-8-0
Putli New Rs. 37
Putli Old Rs. 36.

GRAIN MARKET.

Prices per mani of 6 Mds Bengal according to quality.—

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 28 to 29
Wheat Malwa Rs. 24 to 26
Wheat Pissi Rs. 22 to 23
Gram Rs. 15 to 16
Bajara Rs. 15 to 17
Mecca Rs. 14 to 15
Moong Green Rs. 22 to 30
Moong Black Rs. 20 to 21
Masoor Rs. 16 to 17
Udad Rs. 19 to 20
Alsi Rs. 27 to 28
Khali Malvi Rs. 16 to 17
Kholi Desavari Rs. 10 to 13
Jowar Rs. 15 to 17
Ghee Rs. 38 to 40 per Md. of 40 seers

COTTON MARKET.

The Indore cotton market opened for Broach April-May contract at Rs. 224 against the previous closing of Rs. 223. In the middle of the week the price declined to Rs. 222 and towards the end of the week the rate moved round Rs. 229 and Rs. 222. The highest and the lowest rates in the market were Rs. 224 and Rs. 222 respectively. The tone of the market was steady. Cotton Malvi and Nimadi was quoted at Rs. 76 to Rs. 80 and Rs. 74 to Rs. 77 respectively per Bhoj Cotton Malvi and Nimadi unpressed was quoted at Rs. 41 to Rs. 46 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 44 per Bhoj respectively.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Picking of cotton and reaping of jowar is in progress. The state of standing crops is fair in Indore, Nemawar and Nemad Districts elsewhere the crops have been slightly damaged. The condition of opium crop is good.

CAWNPORE SUGAR

Cawnpore, Dec. 24.

	Rs. a. p.
Ryam	7 2 0
Champaran	7 4 0
Samastipur	7 1 0
Lohat Siding	7 6 0
Motihari	6 14 0
Chanpatiya	6 15 0
Narkatiya	6 13 0
Marhowrah	7 8 0
Pachrukhi	7 2 0
Pertabpur	7 0 0
New Savan	6 14 0
Gaureepur	6 15 0
Sasamosa	6 12 0
Ghughly	6 10 0
Phareuda	6 12 0
Waltergunj	6 12 0
Munderwa	6 11 0
Basti	7 0 0
Ram Kola	6 11 6
Ram Khetan	6 12 0
Luxmiganj	6 12 0
Padrauna	6 11 0
Pipraich	6 10 0
Siswa Bazar	6 11 0
Nawabganj	6 12 0
Sidholia	6 13 0
Majholia	6 14 0
Savan (India)	6 12 0
Bhavnan	6 14 0
Burwal	6 13 0
Jarwal Road	6 12 0
Lucknow	6 8 0
Balrampur	7 1 0
Khadda	6 10 0
Barhani	6 13 0
Sakhari	7 6 0
Semapur	7 10 0
Harinagar	6 12 0
Motipore	7 8 0
Khatkuiyan	6 12 0
Gaptainganj	7 0 0
Hathua	6 14 0
Baitalpur	6 12 0
Jhusi	7 2 0
Chitauni	6 10 0
Harkua	6 13 0
Scohara	6 12 0
Behta	7 2 0
Sahaganj	6 14 0
Rampur	7 8 0
Pilibhit A	6 12 0
Bareilly	6 12 0
Maholi	6 10 0
Rosa	6 12 0
Gola	6 13 0
Hargaon	6 11 0
Baheri Kesar	7 8 0
Naoly	7 0 0

Position Of Scheduled Bank

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 18th December 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	132,71,14,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	101,32,45,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	5,32,28,000
(b) Rupees	18,92,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	21,08,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	20,03,15,000
(v) Advances in India	94,77,81,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	4,93,01,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Yellow metal sheet	48 0 0
Copper sheet	48 0 0

Tone:—Firm.

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Mr. Morrison Arriving On Thursday

The Chairman of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee Mr. W. B. Morrison will be arriving Thursday by the s.s. 'Multan'. There will be a formal meeting on the 4th January with other members Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy and Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala and will discuss the programme of sittings.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 28.

There was general selling in silver market which depressed prices. Local chokseys were principal sellers and in the absence of any important buying, silver prices declined to Re. 52/6. The gold market was quiet with a restricted turnover.

SILVER—

	Re. a. p
Ready Silver	52 5 0
Magsar delivery	52 6 0
Posh delivery	52 8 0
GOLD—	
Ready gold	35 0 9
Magsar delivery	35 0 9
Posh delivery	35 0 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 24.

December	46.00
March	46.25—10
May	46.30—15

New York Silver

New York, Dec. 24.

Spot silver prices were raised to-day 1/8 cent to 45 cents.

SHARE BAZAR HOLIDAY

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The local share Bazar remained entirely closed to-day and will re-open on 4th January.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	11 1/2
Amer. Power and Light Prefd. p. c. A	68
Electric Power and Light	24
Electric Bond Common	21
Electric Bond dol 6 Prefd.	78
Consolidated (Gas Edison)	18
Columbia Gas	17
United Corpn.	7
North Amr. Com.	30
American Telegraph and Tel.	184 1/2
Western Union Telg.	79 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	20 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	43
Canadian Pacific Rly.	14
Erie Railway	14
Great Northern Pfd.	41
New York Central Rly.	41
North Pacific Rly.	25
Pennsylvania Rly.	40
Southern Pacific Rly.	33
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	13
Republican Steel	29
Thompson Product	27
Skelley Oil	15
Bethelehem Steel	75 1/2
United States Steel	77 3/4
Youngtown Sheet	79 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	38 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	64
Chrysler	119
General Motors	66 1/2
General Electric	33
Kelvinator	22
Radio Corpn.	11
Westinghouse Airbrake	48 1/2
St. Oil of N. J.	68
Socony	16
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	38
Sun Life of Canada	620
Amr. Car Foundry	39
Amr. Cyn. B.	34 1/2
Plymouth Oil	15
Barnshail Oil	28

Market firm and advancing; should continue strong and broaden out owing to commodities continuing strong. U. S. Steel Corporation operating 70 per cent. Oils look favourable. Friday and Saturday were holidays.

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Our market was quiet to-day with scattered long liquidation. In the absence of any information from foreign markets, there was more inclination to realise profits. The undertone of the market was quiet and turnover was restricted.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	7 13 6
Wheat January	5 12 6
Wheat May	5 11 3

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 22nd December	26,545
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	573,477
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	506,816

Osaka Sampin

Increase 63,991

	Osaka, Dec. 28.
February	261.90+330
March	250.90+430
April	237.60+400
June	254.60+300

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Dec. 26.

Broach A.M. 1937 Op. 231: Highest 231 3/4; Lowest 230 1/4; Closing 231 1/4
Oomra D/J. Op. 211: Highest 211 3/4; Lowest 210; Closing 211 3/4.
Oomra March Op. 211 1/4: Highest 212; Lowest 210 1/2; Closing 212.
Bengal D/J. Op 177 1/2: Highest 178 1/2; Lowest 177; Closing 178 1/2.
Bengal March Op. 177: Highest 178; Lowest 176; Closing 178.
T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement 231-37; Rs. 7.
T/Mandi for Broach A/May 231-37; Rs. 15 1/2

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Dec. 28.

T C RATES—	
T T D D	1/8 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T Forward	1/6 3/16 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	272 1/4
Banks selling T T	270 1/4
Banks buying T T	268
PARIS	
Banks selling T T	789
Banks buying T T	804
ITALY	
Banks selling T T	77 1/8
Banks buying T T	76 3/4
NETHERLAND	
Banks selling D D	67 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/8
GERMANY	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE	
Banks selling D D	156
BELGIAN	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
BOSS RATE—	
New York London 26th instant	4.91 1/4
Japan London 28th instant	1-2
China London 28th instant	8.93
Hongkong London 28th instant	1/3
Shanghai London 28th instant	1,2 17/32
London Paris 23rd instant	105.16
London Belgium 23rd instant	29.11
London Switzerland 23rd instant	21.36 3/4
London Berlin 28rd instant	12.20 1/2
London Stockholm 23rd instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 23rd instant	4.91 3/16
London Amsterdam 23rd instant	8.97 1/4
London Italy 23rd instant	93.31
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 23rd instant	27-1-6 1/2
Silver London Ready 23rd instant	21 1/16
London Forward 23rd instant	20 13/16
New York Ready 23rd instant	45
Bank Discounts 3 Mos 23rd instant	13/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 23rd instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1 1/4 p. c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p. c.
6 Months	1 1/2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.	

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,268
Linseed	676
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	235
Gingellyseed	8,864
Groundnuts	23,421
Castorseed	2,283
Rice	22,460
Myrabollams	4,911
Cottonseed	37,161
Mowraseed	102
Gram	3,408
Joowar	2,085
Barley	356
Bajree	10,890
Indian Sugar	11,421
	Tons.
Coal	2,284

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 26.

December	dol1.41 3/4
May	dol1.36 3/8
July	dol1.19 3/4

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 3 0
Shipment December	3 13 0
Shipment Jan.-Mar.	3 13 6
Shipment July-Sept	3 14 0
Kesar (new)	12 1 0
Saraya	11 9 0
Java spot	F.4.30

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Bengal Superfine	190/92
Bengal Fine	183/87
C.P. 1	227/29
C.P. 2	218/19
Arvi	218/19
Ellichpur	217/19
Berar	215/16
Khamgaon	216/18
Mulkapur	213/15
Khandesh	211/13
Jalna/Sailu	213/15
Barwah Sanavad 1935-36 crop	215/16
Broach	226/31
Dhollera	216/21
Punjab/American	216/21
Compta	221/31
Westerns	218/21
Miraj	218/21

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Extra	Sprvfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U.P.	...	187	184	181	178	
Punjab	...	187	184	181	178	
Oomra No. 3	220	217	214	211	...	
C.P. No. 1	235	232	229	226	...	
C.P. No. 2	223	223	220	217	...	
Khandesh	217	214	211	208	...	

NEWS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

(Continued From Page 9)

in the textile industry.

III. The planning of public works in relation to employment.

IV. Reduction of hours of work in the printing and kindred trades.

V. Reduction of hours of work in the chemical industry.

VI. Revision of the Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment.

VII. Revision of the Convention concerning the age for the admission of children to non-industrial employment.

The Conference will have to take final decisions as regards the first and second items, which received preliminary consideration at the 1936 Session. On items III, IV and V, it may, as it thinks fit, either hold preliminary discussions with a view to reaching definite conclusions at the next Session, in 1938, or consider the desirability of adopting international measures in 1937 after a single discussion.

The last two items refer to two of the older Conventions fixing the age of admission to industrial and non-industrial occupation at 14. The revision of these Conventions in order to raise the age limit from 14 to 15 was recommended by the Conference at a previous Session as a step calculated to reduce unemployment among young persons. At the same time the exceptions provided for in these Conventions will be examined. The United States Government member proposed, and the Governing Body agreed, that in this connection the phohibition of the employment of children in occupations dangerous to health or morals should also be considered.

A TEXTILE CONFERENCE.

A conference of representatives of Governments, employers and workers of countries with large textile production will be held at Washington early in April 1937. The conference will consider all important problems bearing on the improvement of the social conditions in the industry. This decision was reached by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its Seventy-seventh Session held at Geneva in November.

The proposal to hold such a meeting first came before the annual general session of the International Labour Conference last June, in the form of a resolution submitted by the United States Government delegates, and was adopted. When the Governing Body considered the resolution with a view to giving effect to it, Mr. Carter Goodrich, the United States Government representative, conveyed President Roosevelt's invitation to hold the conference at Washington. The invitation was welcomed unanimously.

"What we hope for," Mr. Goodrich explained, "is a meeting with open minds on a difficult and challenging question, and what we wish particularly is that our people should have the opportunity that others have had to see the I. L. O. at its characteristic work and to feel its characteristic vitality more intimately than they can do at an ocean's remove."

Mr. Juitsu Kitaoka, Japanese Government representative, urged the acceptance of the invitation and expressed the hope that the conference would contribute something, not only to the improvement of working conditions in the textile industry, "but also to the removal of economic anomalies now prevailing all over the world." Mr. Leggett, representing the British Government, said that the President of a great democracy, fresh from the triumph of a striking re-election, invited the Organisation to hold an important meeting in his capital; and the value of this gesture would be felt throughout the world. The Canadian, Brazilian, Argentine, Mexican and Japanese Government members, among others, and the whole of the workers' group, supported the proposal.

Mr. Harriman, the United States employers' member, welcomed it both because he felt that the conditions in the textile industry in his country called for such an examination and because it would provide an opportunity for the people of the United States to see the working of the I. L. O. at first hand. However, the other employers, while expressing their appreciation of President Roosevelt's initiative and willingness to participate in the proposed international industry, "but also to the difficulties involved in reaching an international agreement to reduce hours of work to forty a week.

The Governing Body instructed the Director of the I. L. O. (Mr. Harold Butler) to get into touch with the United States Government in order to make the necessary arrangements for the conference.

INDIAN WORKMEN AND COMPULSORY INSURANCE

(Continued from page 9)

missioners for Workmen's Compensation.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

To remove all the sufferings and keen disappointments felt, described above, compulsory insurance is the only remedy available as suggested in the case of accidents due to motor vehicles. I am aware that it is not an easy task to frame laws by introducing Bill or Bills in the Legislative Assembly in different Provinces or introducing Bill in the Central Assembly to remedy the evil.

I therefore through your columns appeal to the enthusiastic Labour leaders such as Dr. B R Ambedkar of the Independent Labour Party, Mr R. R. Bakhle of the Servants of India Society Mr. Syed Munawar of the Indian Seamen's Union and Mr. S. C. Joshi of the G. I. P. Railway Union to study the problem in detail and try to remedy the evil in the cases of these unfortunate workmen by introducing necessary Bills in the New Legislative Assembly under the Reformed Constitution.

SAFETY IN MINING

German Campaign For Reduction In Accident Rate

Although the number of fatal accidents in the German coal mines has dropped from 2.09 to 1.29 for every 1000 workers between 1927 and 1935 (severely injured ranging from 89 to 39 per 1000), it is still thought that this percentage is too nigh and that a serious attempt must be made to prevent such accidents. A special campaign week against the "Black Death" was held and diagrams, lectures and pamphlets played their part in adjuring miners to greater care. A competition was held for the best suggestion for the prevention of mining accidents.

FASCIST MENACE

(Continued from Page 6.)

youth I fought in such an international brigade in Greece.

There is danger; there is no pay, save a few coppers for daily needs; but there is the comradeship of generous men, and the sense that one is saving, not merely the future of millions of Spanish workers, but the honour of our own Movement.

We have to end this nightmare of passivity and retreat. The Brigade wants chiefly trained men, but a few untrained men can be accepted, especially if they have other useful qualifications, and if they are good Socialists. It is still not illegal to join.

Again I would thank the readers who have written to me on this subject.

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"DON'T VOTE BLINDLY EVEN FOR CONGRESS"

No Communalism In Wrecking Constitution

BATALA, December 26.

"Don't vote blindly even for the Congress. I am here to tell you the reasons why you should vote for the Congress, and, if you know them, you will become Congress-minded and will be ready for a still greater fight that is to be," said Lala Sham Lal, M. L. A., conducting the Congress election campaign at Batala before a mammoth gathering.

Continuing, he said, "We do not hold out promises, but we go in as Mahatmaji has said, simply to keep the undesirable persons out. We go in to wreck the new Constitution and there the communal question does not arise."—United Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of December 28.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.045 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 61.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 78.4 degrees 7.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 62.0 degrees 5.7 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED DECEMBER 28

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 72.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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J5

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1936

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J6

ALL-INDIA HARTAL ON 1st APRIL

(United Press Special Service)

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 28.
(By Telephone)

The Subjects Committee concluded its deliberations at 12-30 p. m. after four hours deliberation.

The Socialists won their first victory, when the resolution moved by Babu Sampurnananda to observe an all India Hartal, on the 1st day of April 1937, i.e., the day of the inauguration of the New Constitution will take place, was carried by 73 votes against 21.

National Demonstration Against India Act

SOCIALIST RESOLUTION CARRIED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

FAIZPUR (Congress Camp) Dec. 28.

The Subjects Committee of the Congress concluded its deliberations at noon to-day and dispersed to meet as the A.I.C.C. to-morrow afternoon. More than 10,000 peasants had collected and were squatting in the hot sun just to have a "darshan" of the All-India leaders and as each one of them came out, they cheered him.

Victory For Socialists

The proceedings to-day were marked with extreme cordiality. The Socialists, who had been carrying on an agitation all over country for a hartal all over India as a protest against the introduction of unwanted Constitution was a great victory. In spite of Babu Rajendra Prasad's statement explaining the Working Committee's attitude on the subject, the House passed the Socialist resolution by a thumping majority.

If the Working Committee had given a mandate that the resolution should be defeated, possibly it would have met with the same fate as other amendments by the Leftists. Since the Working Committee only thought it to be premature and did not object to the spirit of resolution the majority be led for the resolution.

Spirit Of Accommodation

The resolutions on Mass Contact and Agrarian demands passed through smoothly, though some amendments were moved to the resolutions on the subjects. Jawaharlal Nehru's explanations avoided much heat being imported into debate.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, agreed to verbal changes in the resolution on the agrarian programme in order to meet the view-points of the radical section of the House.

Next Congress Session

The good humour of house that was evident all through to-day's deliberations was no where more pronounced than when invitations for the next session were considered. Representative from every province chaffed at the representatives of the other province, while Sardar Patel quietly announced that he had won Gujarat's case from behind the scenes. Rajen Babu complained that his "big brother," Sardar Patel, had placed him in a "delicate position," as he could neither contradict nor oppose him. Behar's claim was thus dropped

Karnatak and Utkal also withdrew.

"Look at the seriousness of these invitations!" exclaimed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. When a big person presses his claim all the others withdraw. If that was the seriousness with which invitations were extended just with a view to deceive the House of their hospitality it might result in the House not considering future invitations from these provinces. (Laughter.)

SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 28.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant next moved the resolution relating to the suppression of civil liberties. He instanced the case of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on whom a fresh notice restricting his entry into the Punjab and the Frontier had been served only yesterday. He also referred to the various restraints imposed on newspapers in this country.

Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. Rajkumar Chakraverty of Bengal supported the resolution which was unanimously carried.—United Press Congress Special.

President's procession arriving at open Session of Congress on Sunday.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PASSES "OVERSEAS" RESOLUTION

Expresses Sympathy With Colliery Victims

TILAKNAGAR, Monday.

The Subjects Committee resumed sitting at 8-15 this morning.

Owing to intense cold, attendance was rather thin and even members of the A.I.C.C. trickled in slowly.

President Nehru arrived precisely at 8 a.m. and awaited the arrival of Members and other leaders for fifteen minutes.

As soon as sufficient number had assembled the president said they had heavy agenda to go through and every-one wished to conclude the open session of the Congress as early as possible.

He was trying to finish the session by to-night if possible.

This was only possible with the co-operation of Delegates. However, they were not able to finish open session to-night because there was a time limit for night session namely nine p.m. beyond which they could not sit because of cold. The idea was to hold a morning session to-morrow upto mid-day and finish the agenda so that delegates and visitors might be able to return to their respective stations by night train. He therefore, requested the house not to waste time.

He then moved the following resolution from the chair: "The Congress sends greetings to our fellow countrymen Overseas and its assurance of sympathy and help in their distressful condition and in the continuing deterioration in their status in which they have settled. The Congress is ready and willing to take all actions within its power to ameliorate their conditions, but desires to point out that a radical amelioration in their status must ultimately depend on the attainment by India of independence and the power effectively to protect her nationals abroad."

The resolution was passed unanimously. The resolution regarding colliery accidents and expressing sympathy with victims was next moved from the chair and passed.—Associated Congress Special.

STRIKE SYMPATHY RESOLUTION PASSED

But Amendment To Render Help Defeated

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 28.

After passing the resolutions on Colliery disasters and Indians Overseas without discussion the Subjects Committee took up for consideration the resolution moved by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant on the Bengal Nagpur Railway strike which sympathised with the strikers in their fight for justice at the hands of their employers.

Mr B. N. Sanyal moved an amendment urging the Congress organizations to render all help to the strikers.

The amendment was negatived and Pandit's resolution was carried.—United Press Special Service.

Subjects Committee Passes Mass Contact Resolution

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant moved the Official Congress Resolution on Railway Workers' Grievances.

Bhupendra Sanyal moved an amendment calling upon all Congress organisations to render the strikers all possible help and fight for the demands of workers.

Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant replying regretted his inability to accept the amendment.

When the Congress called upon the public to support the strike it expected the maximum help to strikers from the public including the Congress organisations.

They did not want to rouse false hopes.

It might be a pious resolution but it was better than impious one capable of misleading the strikers.

The amendment was rejected by fifty-one votes to twenty-seven and the original resolution was passed.

Acharya Narendra Dev moved the resolution on Congress Constitution and Mass Contact.

The resolution reads "The Congress wishes to stress again desirability of increasing association of the Masses with the Congress organisation and of giving opportunities to primary members to initiate and consider Congress policies and programme. With a view to bringing this about a Committee consisting of the President Babu Rajendra Prasad, Jairamdas Daulatram, Jaiprakash Narain and the General Secretary as convener, to consider the introduction of suitable changes in the constitution and to report to the A. I. C. C. by April 13, 1937. This Committee will consider "inter alia" the report of the Mass Contacts Committee of Lucknow Congress. The Congress is of opinion that even pending such reorganisation the Provincial Congress Committees should organise their provinces on the following basis: (1) Primary Committees should as far as possible be established in villages and in Mohallas or wards of towns, (2) Members of primary Committees should meet together twice a year to review their own work to consider local problems and grievances and further to consider local policy and programme before the Congress and send their reports and recommendations to their higher Committees. Specified number of members of primary Committees should further have the right to requisition a meeting of Primary Committee to consider a specific question. (3) Subscription of four annas per annum may be collected locally in kind.

In order to give effect to above directions and further to make the Congress organisation more efficient and more responsive to the needs and desires of masses the Congress directs the Working Committee to appoint an Organising Secretary and each Provincial Congress Committee also to appoint such Organising Secretaries. The Congress trusts that Congressmen in general will co-operate fully in the task of bringing our national organisation in close touch with the daily lives and struggle of people.

PRIMARY COMMITTEES.

Acharya Narendra Dev speaking on the Mass Contacts Committee said everything controversial had been left. He assured the House it would not have to wait for the report of the Committee until the next session. He expected it would be ready by the next A. I. C. C. Even primary committees are to be given power to express their views before the committee. Primary committees would also have liberty to pay subscriptions in kind instead of cash. He knew several members would like to note the amendments but he would urge to wait till the next A. I. C. C. met.

Acharya Kripalani seconded.

Pandit Nehru referring to the amendments given notice of, explained that the object of the resolution was to bring about any serious change in the Congress Constitution.

DANGE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Dange moved the addition of the following words in the last paragraph, "also to appoint such organising secretaries, and establish and develop united front committees between the Congress Committees and trade unions and present unions wherever they exist".

Mr. Dange said, he did not propose to make any change in the constitution. His object was only to carry out the views expressed by the President in his presidential address. He was afraid that without the appointment of the A. I. C. C., united front committees, unhappily a position might rise in which action might be postponed. For instance, for the next few months they would be engaged in election activities.

ELECTION PROCEDURE.

In reply to Pandit Santanam, Pandit Nehru said the Working Committee did not want to bring forward a constitutional amendment because all that was necessary now was that the House should decide whether they would give power to the All-India Congress Committee to decide the question. What changes should be made in the election procedure had not yet been decided. Pandit Santanam moved an amendment to delete everything but the first paragraph and substitute the following: "On the submission of such a report the A. I. C. C. is empowered to take measures to organise primary committees and bring about a greater participation of the masses in the day to day working of Congress".

Pandit Santanam said, primary committees should be properly organised. Till they are so organised the collection of subscription could not be carried out. He urged that a committee should be organised where people naturally gathered. The Working Committee had not thought things out but wanted to foist something on the House. He wanted to oppose such procedure.

DANGE WITHDRAWS.

Acharya Narendradev replying to the debate urged Mr. Dange to withdraw his amendment, because it sought to tie down the hands of the A. I. C. C. Acharya Narendradev also opposed Pandit Santanam's amendment. Mr. Dange withdrawing his amendment said that labour unions had found difficulty in joint action with Congress Committees. Pandit Santanam also expressed willingness to withdraw his amendment.

Pandit Nehru asked, does the willingness take effect (laughter). The original resolution was then adopted.

TIME OF CONGRESS SESSION.

Rajen Babu's amendment regarding change in the month in which the Congress was to be held was on the President's suggestion decided to be moved as a separate resolution.

The resolution reads: "The A. I. C. C. is authorised, if it so chooses, to make changes in the Congress Constitution to enable the Congress session to be held in a month other than December and also in regard to the method of election to the A. I. C. C. after consulting Provincial Congress Committees."

WHY CHANGE IT?

Mr. Nariman opposed the suggestion for alteration of the month to hold Congress session. The Faizpur session was the first "cold experiment". This little cold of Faizpur had not frightened them and they should not run away from experiments. The month of December was very convenient from many view points. Railways gave concession. It was therefore undesirable to consider the question of change.

Pandit Nehru said: "We are not deciding whether it should be December or March. We are considering whether the A. I. C. C. should be empowered to change the time at which the session is held"

Mr. Kaleswarrao and Professor Chakravarty opposed the second portion of Rajen Babu's resolu-

(Continued on page 12, column 5.)

Approach To 35 Million Voters

Next Congress To Meet In Gujerat

TILAKNAGAR, December 28.

The next Session of the Congress will be held in Gujerat.

This decision was taken at the Subjects Committee by 73 votes in favour of Gujerat as against 44 votes in favour of Delhi.

Gandhiji is requested to address the open Session to-day and to issue an appeal to the thirty-five million voters of India to vote for the Congress Candidates:—United Press Special.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

MAYBE THEY'RE UNCONSCIOUS, BUT THEY'RE STILL ALIVE-- THEY MUST BE! STOP THE HYSTERICS-- WE'VE GOT TO SOLVE THIS PUZZLE IN A HURRY!
11-26
THAT'S BETTER--- RUN YOUR HANDS OVER THE FRAME — IF YOU FIND ANYTHING THAT GIVES, PRESS IT!
HERE'S A LOOSE PIECE--
GLORY BE, THAT'S IT-TH' FRAME'S MOVING!
I KNEW-- YOU'D COME, DONAVAN--- TAKE CARE-- OF CLIFTON -- I'M-- ALL-- RIGHT----
LYMAN ANDERSON

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